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We publish this week a bill introduced by Senator MANDERSON, providing for the retirement, upon his own application after twenty-five years service, of every officer of the Army who served at least three years during the Rebellion as an officer or enlisted man in the Regular or Volunteer Service.

GENERAL J. B. FRY, U. S. A., will read a paper on "Compulsory Education in the Army" before the Military Service Institution at Governor's Island, on Saturday of this week at 3 P. M. There will doubtless be a large attendance, as the subject is an interesting one and one on which there is much difference of opinion.

A RECENT despatch from the China Station serves to point the oft-repeated assertion that practically the two great English-speaking people of the world are one. The despatch in question is to the effect that the "*Monocacy*," having been relieved at Canton by H. B. M. S. *Espoir*, was at Hong Kong, but would return to the former station about the middle of December, and in turn relieve the British war vessel."

THE Committee on seacoast defences, Mr. DOLPH, Chairman, has reported the following amendment to the bill, S. No. 662, to encourage the manufacture of steel for modern Army ordnance, armor, etc., now on the Senate calendar:

Sec. 4. That for the construction of fortifications and other works of coast defence, in accordance with the recommendations of the Board on Fortifications or other defences, appointed by the President of the U. S., under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1855, \$5,000,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War.

PENDING action on the Navy reorganization bill, the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House has suspended work on the Naval Appropriation bill. Should the reorganization bill become a law, as Mr. HERBERT and some of his friends now confidently expect it will, a change in the system of appropriations would be necessary, and for that reason the committee has decided to defer action for the present. The bill as far as made up is based upon existing laws.

THE conferees on the Fortification bill came together on Friday last and after talking two or three hours, without making any progress toward an agreement, adjourned to meet on Monday, when they expected to hear from the Chief of Ordnance in regard to the progress that has been made with the two Army 10-inch steel guns, a provision for which is contained in the bill. The information was ready for them on that date, but, Mr. RANDALL being indisposed, they did not get together, and it is not known now when they will.

SUGGESTIONS come to us this week from various quarters that hereafter "appointments of non-commissioned officers be not made unless upon the recommendation of Regimental Boards, duly approved by Department Commanders." We advocate a system of Regimental Boards, but hold that the action of Regimental Commanders upon the proceedings should be conclusive. The establishment of a system of *regimental* promotion for non-commissioned officers is also touched upon. This we have advocated frequently during the past few years and still hope to see it some day put into practice.

THE *Revue Maritime et Coloniale* for November contains an article on the reconstruction of the Navy of the United States, by M. H. GARREAU, "*Commissaire de la Marine de Réserve*." The author thinks that the efforts of this country to make up for lost time by devoting a part of its immense resources to its development as a great naval power incontestably merits the attention of the European Powers, and especially of France. He adds that "the two great republics of the world have no opposing interests; their union should, under certain circumstances, form an irresistible force in opposition to those who assume a too general dominion upon the sea."

THE Headquarters of the Department of Arizona were to move on Wednesday of this week, January 12, from Whipple Barracks to Los Angeles, and the room thus made at the former post is to be filled by the addition to the garrison of HAY's Company, K, 9th Infantry, from Fort Verde, and FOOTE's and PEASE's companies, H and I, 9th Infantry, from Fort Union, N. M. Fort Bliss having been transferred to the Department of Texas, there has ensued the return of the headquarters of the 10th U. S. Infantry from Bliss to Fort Union, a movement which has excited much wrath among the El Pasoites, who are very anxious that the headquarters, including the band, should stay where they are.

THE British Admiralty has adopted Lord CHARLES BERESFORD's advice to build a fleet of fast cruisers. The new fleet will be completed in two years. The Russians have been giving great attention to this subject, and it evidently is their intention in the event of war to commission all the cruisers they can get hold of to drive English commerce from the sea. They have been making inquiries in this country as to what can be done in the event of war. Careful investigation has also been made by Russian agents into the condition of the English defences on the Pacific coast. Something will be required to defend the English possessions beside the shipment of obsolete cannon to Vancouver.

In another column we give a letter from a correspondent at David's Island in regard to the new mess hall recently established for the recruiting depot there. The especial purpose of the hall, we understand, is to have the whole of the enlisted men of the garrison mess together, instead of by companies, as customary throughout the Army for many years past. The success of the system under which the cadets at West Point are messed, has led to this further experiment, and we see no reason why it should not be generally successful. Certainly, the mess hall at David's Island, fitted up as it is with every convenience, affords full opportunity for a thorough test. To quote from a correspondent, "the new system has been carefully thought out, and Army officers familiar with it are sure that it will improve the condition of the enlisted men in every way. The adoption of the system throughout the Service is thought to be only a question of a little time, and will probably lead to a complete reform in the ration."

GENERAL CROOK has published for general information in the Department of the Platte, a letter from Major GUY V. HENRY, U. S. A., Acting Judge Advocate, stating that many charges preferred

against enlisted men show a want of careful investigation into the alleged offences, on the part of the officers preferring the charges, and of the post commanders forwarding the same. Colonel HENRY further says: "Discipline, without a doubt, must be maintained, but a more careful inquiry into, and supervision over matters of discipline, by the officers concerned, would greatly diminish the number of cases for trial; which large number certainly brings discredit upon this Department, and with it, inferences not corresponding with the good character of the majority of the command." He recommends that company and post commanders be advised to make the most careful inquiry into alleged offences, before preferring or forwarding charges against enlisted men, and that charges be preferred only when deemed absolutely necessary for the maintenance of discipline, and then only if good grounds for them exist and there are sufficient provable facts to sustain them when brought to trial. General CROOK, in making public Colonel HENRY's remarks, says: "It is believed the number of cases presented for trial to Courts-martial can be very materially diminished, without prejudice to the discipline of the command, if officers will give their personal attention to this subject." That is just it, "their personal attention." This is so much in the line of our comments of last week on subjects connected with the discipline of the Army that there is no need to expatiate further at this time.

THE New York *Tribune* has a cable synopsis of the opinions published in the London *Times* of Monday last, on the reports of the United States Board on Fortifications. While commending the thoroughness of the investigations, the writer disapproves the recommendations of the Board on the ground of the cost of the proposed fortifications. One-fifth of the proposed expenditure of \$135,000,000 would suffice to raise the coast defences of England the world over to the highest standard. Sir ANDREW CLARKE, formerly Inspector-General of Fortifications, is quoted as having the same opinion, saying: "Such costly fortifications belong to the old school. I would do away with them altogether. It is an open secret that Italy regrets having expended so much money on fortifications. Germany is simply waiting to see what England does." For invulnerability Sir ANDREW would substitute invisibility, abandoning fortifications altogether and adopting the disappearing gun system with sunken pits. "The gun," he said, "occupies a hole in the ground. It is exposed for only a few seconds. Covered ways shelter the men who load the gun so that the enemy has practically nothing to aim at. By means of electricity the gun can be raised, lowered, trained and discharged by one man in a position of safety a hundred yards or even a mile away. This has been actually accomplished. We are at work on a plan whereby machinery for loading the gun can also be operated by electricity. If this is successful the gun can be wholly worked from a safe distance. When you can dispense with fortifications you have more money for heavy guns, submarine mines and torpedoes. Heretofore I have vehemently urged the colony of Victoria, Australia, to build no more forts. I believe such costly defences will soon be regarded as obsolete in defensive warfare. The United States derives great advantages from her distance from Europe because the difficulty of using first-class ironclads so far from their bases is very great.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

COLONEL A. F. ROCKWELL, U. S. A., has returned to St. Paul from a three weeks' leave.

CAPTAIN A. E. WOODSON, 5th U. S. Cavalry, was a recent guest at the Southern Hotel, St. Louis.

LIEUTENANT L. S. ROUDIEZ, 15th Inf., left Fort Pembina, D. T., this week on a month's leave.

CAPTAIN E. B. SAVAGE, 8th U. S. Infantry, goes abroad in March to remain for several months.

COLONEL H. C. CORBIN, U. S. A., returned to Chicago this week from a short trip to New York.

CAPTAIN D. J. CRAIGIE, 12th U. S. Infantry, of Sackett's Harbor, visited friends in Washington this week.

MR. AND MRS. ARCHIBALD FORBES are expected in Washington very soon on a visit to General Meigs.

CAPTAIN J. F. SIMPSON, 3d U. S. Cavalry, leaves Fort Davis, Tex., next week on a sick leave for six months.

CAPTAIN CULLEN BRYANT and Dr. A. T. Steigers, U. S. A., are recent guests at the Occidental Hotel, San Francisco.

GENERAL W. D. WHIPPLE, U. S. A., and Mrs. Whipple left New York on Monday to spend a few weeks in Florida.

LIEUTENANT L. D. TYSON, 9th U. S. Infantry, lately visiting at Knoxville, Tenn., has had his leave extended two months.

LIEUTENANT T. E. TRUE, 4th U. S. Infantry, under recent orders has taken charge of quartermaster matters at Boise Barracks, Idaho.

LIEUTENANT T. M. DEPREES, 5th U. S. Infantry, leaves Fort Keogh, Montana, in a few days to spend a couple of months in a warmer climate.

LIEUTENANT JOHN CARLAND, quartermaster 6th U. S. Infantry, has left Fort Leavenworth on a few months' leave for the benefit of his health.

COLONEL JOHN HAMILTON, 5th U. S. Artillery, returned to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., early in the week from a brief trip to Washington, D. C.

COLONEL S. E. BLUNT, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was duly placed on the retired list for age on Monday, and enters upon a well-earned period of leisure.

LIEUTENANT B. K. ROBERTS, 5th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., this week on a month's leave. Rumor has it that he is about to join the ranks of the Benedicts.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL ALFRED MORDECAI, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., has succeeded to the command of the New York Arsenal, left vacant by the death of Col. Julian McAllister.

MAJOR J. P. SANGER, A. D. C., has taken charge of the A. G. O. Headquarters, Division of the Atlantic, during the absence of General W. D. Whipple, who has gone South on a month's leave.

CAPTAIN T. M. K. SMITH, 23d U. S. Infantry, has taken temporary command of Fort Porter, N. Y., during the absence of Major Samuel Ovenshine at Washington on court-martial service.

COLONEL SILAS CRISPIN, Ordnance Corps, U. S. A., left Benicia Barracks, Cal., this week for Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., for temporary board duty to examine certain officers of the Corps for promotion.

LIEUTENANT W. W. GIBSON, 3d U. S. Artillery, a meritorious young officer, at present on duty at West Point, has been transferred to the Ordnance Corps to fill the recent vacancy caused by the death of Col. McAllister.

"GENERAL B. F. BUTLER, notwithstanding his advancing age, looks well and is as lively as a cricket," says A. J. S., Jr., of the Richmond State. "When leaving the House Wednesday he clapped a magnificent sealskin cap on his No. 8½ head and strode along with the alacrity of a man of forty-five."

WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C., had many officers from a distance visiting there this week, being called to the post as members of a General Court convened for the trial of 1st Lieut. Chas. Humphreys, 3d U. S. Artillery, on charges covering disobedience of orders in skating on a pond which had been closed by order of the post commander.

ADJUTANT GOULD WARNER, of the Veterans of 1812, went to the Battery on Jan. 8, to hoist the flag in honor of the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans and had brought with him a pocketful of hickory-nuts, a small bale of cotton, and a flask of New Orleans molasses, to use in illustrating his speech. The flag halyards were found to have been so badly frozen that the Adjutant was unable to hoist the flag.

EX-SENATOR JOSEPH CILLEY, who represented New Hampshire in the Senate in 1846-47, completed his ninety-sixth year a few days ago. Col. Cilley served through the War of 1812-15, and was in the battle of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane. In this last engagement he was Lieutenant, acting as Captain, in the regiment of the gallant Col. (afterward Gen.) Miller, and led a company in that heroic charge on the British battery, which has made the name of Miller, with his laconic "I'll try, Sir," immortal. In this charge Col. Cilley received a musket ball in the thigh, fracturing the bone, which, after untold suffering, shortened and stiffened his leg for life.

The Presidio County News has the following Fort Davis, Tex., items.

Capt. J. C. Thompson had a very beautiful Christmas tree for his little folks. Lieut. A. C. Duat, Jr., and wife returned Wednesday, having been delayed on account of a washout. They had a good time showing the baby to grandma, and in many other ways. A polo team has been organized, consisting of the younger officers, and they have rare fun. Surgeon Appel states that there was not an officer or man unable because of sickness, to eat his Christmas dinner. How will that do as a Fort Davis health item? Dr. Paul Cleaden personated Santa Claus at the Post Christmas tree very successfully, and to the great gratification and delight of the little folks.

COLONEL C. L. BERR, 4th U. S. Artillery, left Fort Adams, R. I., on Tuesday on a short leave.

MAJOR G. F. BARSTOW, U. S. A., of Fort McHenry, Md., visited friends in New York this week.

LIEUTENANT C. B. GATEWOOD, 6th U. S. Cavalry, on leave from Arizona, is visiting in Washington.

ADJUTANT R. J. C. IRVINE, 11th U. S. Infantry, has left Fort Sully for the East on a month's leave.

LIEUTENANT J. A. IRONS, 20th Infantry, lately in the East, was expected at Fort Assiniboine this week.

GENERAL SHERMAN and Mrs. Hicks-Lord are to open the great Charity Ball in New York City, January 20.

CAPTAIN GAINES LAWSON, 25th U. S. Infantry, is to avail himself of the benefits of the General Hospital at Hot Springs, Ark.

CAPTAIN H. H. HUMPHREYS, 15th U. S. Infantry, was in St. Paul last week en route from leave to Fort Buford, Dakota.

ASSISTANT SURGEON J. K. CORSON, U. S. A., lately on duty at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., has joined at Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

GENERAL R. B. AYRES, U. S. A., commandant at St. Augustine, Fla., is happy over the birth of a daughter at Asheville, N. C., Jan. 4.

LIEUTENANT GUY HOWARD, 12th U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Howard, have returned to Fort Niagara, N. Y., from a pleasant trip to Omaha.

GENERALS SHERMAN and Miles were among the guests at a dinner given this week to a party of old friends by the Hon. W. F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill.")

GENERAL N. A. MILES, U. S. A., and family, left New York this week for Arizona. They will be joined in Chicago by Lieut. J. A. Dapray, A. D. C.

CAPTAIN EDWARD FIELD, 4th U. S. Artillery, took a part in amateur theatricals at Odd Fellows' Hall, Newport, R. I., on Wednesday evening of this week.

LIEUTENANT C. C. CUSICK, 22d U. S. Infantry, selected for recruiting duty in place of the late Lieut. W. J. Campbell, of that regiment, has joined for duty at Columbus Barracks, O.

MAJOR-GENERAL O. O. HOWARD, U. S. A., was to deliver a lecture on "Grant as a Youth, an Officer, and a Man," at San Francisco on Friday evening of this week for charitable purposes.

COLONEL LIVINGSTON, 4th U. S. Artillery, commanding Fort Warren, and Dr. Shannon, Assistant Surgeon, U. S. A., attended the inauguration of Gov. Ames, of Massachusetts, in uniform.

THE Cincinnati Commercial Gazette says: The Rev. A. Allensworth is making a brilliant record in the line of duty assigned him as Chaplain of the 24th U. S. Infantry, with station at Fort Supply.

MAJOR D. M. VANCE, 13th Infantry, whose mental ailment at St. Augustine we referred to last week, was brought to Washington this week in charge of Quartermaster Sebree Smith, of the 2d U. S. Artillery.

COLONEL JOS. C. BAILY, U. S. A., assistant medical purveyor, U. S. A., much to the regret of his many friends at Fort Monroe, Va., leaves there in a few days to take charge of the Medical Purveying Depot in New York City.

GENERAL H. G. GIBSON, U. S. A., will preside over a General Court-martial to meet at Washington Barracks on Monday next, for the trial of Lieut. Walshe, of the Signal Corps, on charges covering alleged false statements in an official report to the Chief Signal Officer.

GENERAL SHERMAN sadly observes the rapid diminution in the number of his old comrades in arms, but Tecumseh, after saying that it may come his turn next, very sensibly adds that the country will go on just the same. Tecumseh is not conceited on that point, and if any man living has reason for conceit it is Gen. Sherman.—Boston Globe.

THE charged remains of the man burned in the smoking car in the recent disaster at Mittineague, Mass., are now believed to be those of Patrick Graham, of Worcester, Mass., a soldier discharged from Fort Supply, I. T., at the request of his father, and through the influence of Senator Hoar, because he was a minor. He was expected about this time, and a charred cap with U. S. on it was found in the wreck.

THE El Paso Times despairs of Major-Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., now that he is said to be about to return the Headquarters of the 10th U. S. Infantry from Fort Bliss to Fort Union, N. M. The Times urges every citizen of El Paso to attend the public meeting called to prepare a petition against the removal, and says: "We will not only thus guard the interests of our city, but also do a service to that splendid and meritorious regiment—the boys of the 10th."

CHAPLAIN B. C. HAMMOND, U. S. A., of Fort Davis, editor of the Presidio County News, having been charged by the New Era with mixing his "religious duties with ultra sectarian" (we suppose, says the Chaplain, the author means secular) "work of editing a political newspaper," publishes a reply, in which he says: "The live minister must deal with the living present, and, as occasion demands, utter the malediction: 'Woe unto you, scribes, pharisees, hypocrites.'"

A WASHINGTON correspondent of the New York Times says: It was reported that 2d Lieut. William A. Glassford, of the Signal Corps, formerly on duty at Washington, but now stationed at San Francisco, was to be court-martialled on charges of financial irregularities. It is learned at the Signal Office, however, that a court-martial will not be recommended. Charges against him have been received at the Signal Office, but they referred entirely to private matters, and, if proved against him, would not result in anything more than a reprimand. The expense of a court-martial would be great, with a probability of its being shown that the whole thing resulted from personal feeling. Lieut. Glassford's accounts were stated to be entirely correct.

MRS. McCLELLAN, the widow of the General, has now established herself at Florence for the winter.

COLONEL T. F. BARR, U. S. A., of Major-General Terry's staff, visited his brother in Washington this week.

CHAPLAIN GEO. ROBINSON, U. S. A., has arrived in St. Louis, and assumed charge of educational matters in the Army.

ASSISTANT SURGEON CURTIS E. MUNN, U. S. A., after a pleasant tour of duty at Fort Coeur d'Alene, goes to Fort Canby, W. T.

THE Hon. James G. Blaine expects to visit his son-in-law, Col. J. J. Coppinger, 18th U. S. Inf., at Fort Gibson, I. T., in February next.

GENERAL CHARLES P. STONE, the engineer of the Bartholdi Statue pedestal, will leave New York to day to spend the rest of the winter in Louisiana.

LIEUTENANT HENRY C. NEWCOMER, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., was married Dec. 29, 1886, at Bryon, Ill., to Miss Rebecca E. Kosler. The wedded pair have joined at Willet's Point, N. Y. H.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., made an interesting address at the installation of Lafayette Post 140, G. A. R., on Wednesday evening at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York City.

THE twelfth annual dinner of the Associated Pioneers of the Territorial Days of California will be given at Martinelli's, New York, Jan. 18. Gen. Sherman and Schofield are among the invited guests.

COL. WALTER MCFARLAND, of the Engineer Corps of the Army, has written a vigorous argument against the bill for the transfer of the control of the New York Harbor improvements to a mixed commission.

THE will of the late Gen. W. W. Loring leaves a life interest in half his estate to Albert H. Nunez. Otherwise the property all goes to his two daughters, Mrs. Spencer, wife of ex-Senator Spencer, and Mrs. Mary Catherine Royston of Chicago.

FIVE years ago, says the Pioneer Press, Mrs. Bell, wife of Major J. M. Bell, 7th Cav., had all her jewelry stolen. Last May a friend of Major Bell gave him a clue by saying that he had received a letter saying the missing jewelry would be found in a tin can in a stone pile about fifty-nine miles from Fort Buford, the location of which was accurately described. Major Bell recently visited the spot and found the jewelry in perfect condition.

CONGRESSMAN JAMES, of New York, has introduced a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for information as to the authority under which certain wild Indians are absent from their reservations. The resolution has reference to the Indians who are the principal feature of Cody's Wild West Show. Mr. James said: "My information, gathered from trustworthy sources, is to the effect that these Indians are being rapidly initiated into the worst forms of civilized vices."

It is expected that the House Committee on Military Affairs will report adversely on the bill to restore Maj. Reno, with his former rank and date of commission in the cavalry. He was dismissed on March 16, 1880, he having been tried by a court-martial at Fort Meade, Dak., the preceding November, on the charge of having assaulted a fellow officer in a billiard saloon at that post, of being drunk at the Post Trader's, and of peering into the window of Gen. Sturgis's sitting room at midnight and affrighting "that portion of the family which had not retired for the night." Maj. Reno is now 47 years old. Accompanying his papers are letters from Gen. Grant, Gen. Ingalls and ex-Secretary McCrary, testifying to Reno's worth as a soldier.

THE "Century Magazine" prints for the first time these words of Abraham Lincoln, given in an official reprimand to a young officer who had been court-martialled for quarrelling: "The advice of a father to his son, 'Beware of entrance to a quarrel, but being in, bear it that the opposed may beware of thee!' is good, but not the best. Quarrel not at all. No man resolved to make the most of himself can spare time for personal contention. Still less can he afford to take all the consequences, including the vitiation of his temper and the loss of self-control. Yield larger things to which you can show no more than equal right, and yield lesser ones, though clearly your own. Better give your path to a dog than be bitten by him in contesting for the right. Even killing the dog would not cure the bite."

ON Friday last the Senate passed the bill to compensate the heirs of Erskine S. Allen for the use of his patent by the Government in the Springfield gun, reducing the amount allowed from \$100,000 to \$30,000. Of the claim, Mr. Cockrell said: "The United States officials, having made full compensation for this device, go on and alter and change and manufacture some three or four hundred thousand Springfield muskets, using only one little bit of this patented device, only one item of it. Then after this armorer is dead and in his grave we are confronted here with a claim for \$100,000 against the taxpayers of the United States." Mr. Hoar and others thought, on the contrary, that something was due for the use of an invention which, as he said, "enabled the Government of the United States to take an old stock of disused and outgrown and antiquated arms and transform them into the best modern arms known to civilized man."

THE Vancouver Independent of Jan. 5 says: "The wife of Lieut. G. T. T. Patterson, 14th Infantry, joined him at Fort Townsend Dec. 30. Capt. James Kennington, 14th Infantry, who has been sick some months, will probably be transferred to the hospital for the insane at Washington, he having lost his mind to a great extent. Lieut. H. C. Cabell, Jr., and Alfred Hasbrouck, 14th Infantry, on Tuesday departed for the East, having a month's leave, and in case of extension by the War Department they will visit Europe before they return. Lieut. C. E. Langitt, Engineer Corps, arrived with his bride at Vancouver Barracks at the close of the year. Capt. C. H. Warrens, 14th Infantry, has recovered from his illness sufficiently to go on duty again at Vancouver Barracks. A grand masquerade party will be given to-night in the barracks, at the residence of Col. and Mrs. Reynolds."

THE death of Gen. Duncan brings the number of vacancies on the disability retired list up to three. These will probably be filled in a very few days, as the Secretary of War has now the papers of all disabled officers before him.

THE Senate has passed the bill, No. 2619, referring to the Court of Claims the claim of Hiram Berdan, assignee of the Berdan Fire Arms Manufacturing Co., for the alleged adoption and use by the Government of certain alleged inventions relating to improvements in breech-loading fire-arms.

HARRY D. HUMPHREYS, the civilian candidate from Idaho, has been appointed a 2d lieutenant, subject to the confirmation of the Senate. Until his name went into the Senate this week it was supposed—in fact it had been so stated at the War Department—that the protest of the West Point cadets would prevent his receiving an appointment until the graduates had been assigned in June next. It is supposed that the cadets will now transfer their opposition to the Military Committee.

The following Army officers are registered at the War Department: 2d Lt. F. V. King, 8th Inf.; Capt. Thomas H. Bradley, 21st Inf.; 1st Lt. Chas. B. Gatewood, 6th Cav.; Capt. C. E. Clarke, retired; 2d Lt. Wm. F. Flynn, 8th Cav.; 1st Lt. E. K. Webster, 2d Inf.; Maj. H. G. Thomas, Pay Dept.; Capt. A. B. MacGowan, 12th Inf.; Capt. John M. Norvell, 12th Inf.; 1st Lt. M. F. Waltz, 12th Inf.; Col. Delancey Floyd-Jones, retired; Col. H. M. Black, 23d Inf.; Capt. E. C. Woodruff, 12th Inf.; Capt. Geo. M. Randall, 23d Inf.; Capt. J. T. Haskell, 23d Inf.; Maj. Samuel Overhine, 23d Inf.; Capt. O. W. Pollock, 23d Inf.; Capt. H. G. Brown, 12th Inf.; Capt. D. J. Craigie, 12th Inf.; Capt. H. C. Egbert, 12th Inf.

ENSIGN G. W. STREET, U. S. N., was expected at Norfolk, Va., this week to join the *Galena*.

JUSTICE COX, of the District of Columbia Court, has denied the application of Passed Asst. Surgeon Hall to compel Secretary Wm. C. Whitney to restore the petitioner to his relative rank in the Navy.

LIEUT. COMDR. C. M. THOMAS, U. S. N., who has been assigned to duty in the Coast Survey, has a wide circle of friends in and about Washington, who will be glad to welcome him there if his station calls him to the Capital.

THE assignment of P. A. ENGR. Crawford to the *Alert* will be a source of regret to his friends in the East, who fear that the duties and privations of the China Station will prove too great a strain to a state of health already a cause of grave anxiety.

THE following officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Surg. Chas. A. Siegfried, Medical Director Delavan Bloodgood, Lieut. N. J. K. Patch, Comdr. Horace Elmer, P. A. Paymr. John Corwine, Paymr. G. H. Read, Lieut. C. A. Gove and Lieut. W. H. Everett.

THE *Lancaster*, flagship of Acting Rear Admiral Braine, is now in Maldonado Harbor in the river Plate, but a short distance from Montevideo, being directly west from the latter port. At last accounts the officers and crew were in good health, but anxious for a look at the United States of America, a wish which may be gratified ere many months.

THE friends of Passed Assistant Surgeon E. H. Green, U. S. N., will not with regret that his recent assignment to the *Alert* will take him still farther afield. The *Alert* is to join the Asiatic Station at an early day, and will probably be assigned to the duty hitherto performed by the *Palos*. It is probable that Mrs. Green will join her husband on the station.

P. A. ENGR. JAS. H. PERRY, U. S. N., was registered at the Navy Department the latter part of the week, and speaks in high terms of his vessel, the *Dolphin*. The prospect of the remainder of the winter being passed on the turquoise sea of the Caribbe brings the smile of contentment to those who have shivered through a Norfolk winter so far in the year.

THE recent order assigning Chief Engr. A. W. Morley, U. S. N., to the *Dolphin*, relieving Chief Engr. Lowe, is an eminently proper move. Mr. Morley superintended the construction and erection of the machinery of the *Dolphin*, and now that this much-abused craft is going to "earn her keeping" it would seem quite the proper thing to give her a fair show.

P. A. PAYMASTER L. A. YORKE, U. S. N., has been granted permission to appear before the board by which he was examined for promotion, with counsel to defend him, and show reason why the recommendation of the board should not be approved. The hearing is set for Jan. 26. The conclusion of the board is understood to be that Paymr. Yorke is morally and professionally unfit for the Service.

COMMANDER GOODRICH registered in Washington last week, having paid a flying visit to the Department on duty connected with the Torpedo Station at Newport, R. I. The indefatigable industry and push for which Commander Goodrich is noted are producing their legitimate fruits in an increase of interest and zeal on the part of the officers assigned for instruction at that magazine of chained thunder.

THE assignment of Chief Engineer Lowe to the *Thetis*, taken in connection with the fact that Lieut. Emory is to have command of the vessel, seems to indicate that the Navy Department intends to indulge in some far north service in the near future. It is well known that neither Lowe nor Emory are ever quite happy except with their eyes fixed on the North Pole. These two officers have endured the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune" in company during the famous "Greely Search Expedition."

THE assignment of Passed Assistant Engineer A. B. Willis to duty at the Mare Island Navy-yard under the general storekeeper is the first step under the new order of things affecting the engineers of the Navy. Associated with Mr. Willis in this technical duty are Boatswain Langton, Carpenter Barnard and Sailmaker Roddy. The duty of these experts will comprise the inspection and survey of all stores purchased or received by the General Storekeeper. These officers recently arrived from the Pacific Station on the *Hartford*.

LIEUTENANT W. H. SCHUTZER, U. S. N., lately visiting at St. Louis, has returned to Washington.

PAYMASTER GEO. E. HENDER, U. S. N., was a guest at the Gilsey House, New York, early in the week.

REAR ADMIRAL C. H. BALDWIN, U. S. N., and Mrs. Baldwin expect to sail for Europe on Saturday, Jan. 29.

ASSISTANT SURGEON A. R. WENTWORTH has been admitted to membership in the Navy Mutual Aid Association.

LIEUTENANT S. H. MAY, U. S. N., reported at the Washington Navy-yard this week for a course of ordnance instruction.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER E. S. HOUSTON, U. S. N., and family registered on Thursday at the Hotel de la Couronne, Paris, France.

MR. RANDOLPH TUCKER, son of the late Comdr. John Randolph Tucker, U. S. N., was married Jan. 4 at Petersburg, Va., to Miss M. H. Hinton.

CHIEF ENGINEER GEORGE W. MELVILLE, U. S. N., who was recently ordered to fit out the new cruiser *Atlanta* for a trial trip, is suffering from throat and bronchial troubles.

OUT of 10 University of Virginia students who offered in the examination for the medical staff of the Navy 9 passed, and of 10 from Harvard 9 failed. —*Charlottesville (Va.) Chronicle*.

COMMANDER R. D. EVANS, Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, and Lieut. J. N. Hemphill and C. A. Bradbury, U. S. N., registered at the St. James Hotel, New York City, early in the week.

THE Naval Board on concentration of supplies and purchases returned from Altoona early this week. It found but few features of the Pennsylvania Supply Depot which can be introduced in the Navy.

THE well-known figure of Lieut. L. C. Logan has been seen in Washington on the avenue of late. Lieut. Logan has been paying a brief visit to his father-in-law, Admiral Porter, during the holiday recreations at the Naval War College, where he is stationed.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER J. J. BARRY, U. S. Navy, has reported for duty at the New York Navy-yard, and regards himself as settled for a good long tour of shore duty. Mr. Barry has many friends in the yard, who welcome him back with much pleasure. He has had several tours of duty at that yard.

THE friends of Comdr. Chester, of the *Galena*, were well pleased to see him once more in Washington, if even for but a few days. It is pleasant to note that Comdr. Chester's general health is better than for some time before joining his ship, although his ankle still reminds him by an occasional twinge that he is mortal like the rest of the world.

THE memorial tablet of Dr. Ambler, who lost his life in the De Long expedition, is now on exhibition in New York. It is of bronze, four feet long and three feet wide, and represents Dr. Ambler taking his place by the side of a dying man, with several companions, and waving farewell to two members of the expedition.

PAY INSPECTOR THOMAS T. CASWELL, U. S. Navy, who has just been relieved from duty as Fleet Paymaster of the Pacific Station, last September completed his first quarter of a century's service in the Navy, having entered on September 9, 1861. He served during the war on the *Huron*, the iron-clad *Sagamont*, and on the *Seminole*.

At the President's reception on New Year's Day the line of naval officers present was formed by Rear Admiral C. H. Wells, the senior naval officer present, who took the head of the line with Rear Admiral Quackenbush. A correspondent suggests that the ground of objection by some naval officers to appearing in uniform on special state occasions, is that their proper places have not been recognized of late, and he suggests that this be rectified by a General Order of the Secretary of the Navy.

AMONG the latest matrimonial engagements on the Pacific Coast, says the *News-Letter*, is that of P. A. Engineer G. D. Strickland, U. S. Navy, to Miss Agostine Haraszthy, of San Francisco. Miss Haraszthy is the daughter of Arpad Haraszthy, the champagne millionaire of the Pacific Coast. While her father was Hungarian her mother was Spanish, a sister of Gov. Pacheco and a member of one of the oldest Castilian families in California. She is very beautiful and has been much admired in San Francisco society.

A PETITION was presented in the Senate on Thursday by Mr. Jones, of Nevada, from the assignees of the late Mr. John Roach, urging an appropriation for the payment of the claims of the deceased ship-builder against the Navy Department. The total amount claimed is \$59,951.61, of which \$38,840.40 for work done in increasing the dimensions of the iron frame of the hull of the monitor *Puritan*, and \$21,111.21 for preservation, safekeeping, care and storage of the monitor *Roanoke*, both of which balances remain unpaid for want of appropriation.

A STAUNTON (Va.) correspondent referring to the recent marriage of Mr. R. P. Waller, of Norfolk, to Miss Virginia Pelham Stuart, daughter of General J. E. B. Stuart, says: "Very handsome presents were received by the bride, including one from Gen. Jubal Early; another from the Stuart Horse Guard of Richmond, and Gen. Cooke, Gen. Custis Lee, and Gen. Eppa Hunton. Just as the ceremony was over a telegram of congratulation was handed the bride from Count Von Borcke, at his castle in Prussia, who was on her father's staff. The groom was attended by his brother, Lieut. L. W. T. Waller, U. S. Marine Corps, in full uniform."

It is reported that Congressman John R. Thomas, of Illinois, has been suffering since last spring from a tumor at the base of his palate. It has been removed on several occasions by an operation that is both dangerous and painful, but it seems to be renewed again in a more aggravated form than before, and it is feared that he will be forced to resign his seat and retire to private life. Mr. Thomas has served on the House Naval Committee eight years, and has always favored liberal appropriations for ships and guns. He is in full sympathy with every measure having for its object the development and levation of the American Navy.

THE NAVAL RESERVE CORPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SOMEbody—I don't know who—has estimated that every graduate of the Naval Academy costs this Government \$15,000. Despite this large expense, for years the school has ground out its grist, until, finally, the time came when the resignations, etc., were manifestly insufficient to prevent the remains of the Navy from being ultimately manned solely by officers; a condition of affairs which, no doubt, when fully realized, would impress the country with as much astonishment as the *Minnesota* caused to the quarantine officials at Coruña, Spain, in 1867, when she reported her officers as 76, (48 shipsmen), and crew, 200.

The result, as we know, has been the dismissal to civil life of the greater part of recent graduating classes; so that now there exists, scattered over the country, a large body of men who have been educated as naval officers, following various pursuits.

The original Reserve Corps proposition was to enroll all graduates of the Naval Academy, who had honorably left the Service; to give them no pay, but to accord them nominal rank corresponding to that held by active officers of their dates. They were not to appear on the active list; nor in anywise to interfere with promotion of active officers. In event of war, the declaration thereof *per se* was to transfer them from civil to military life, rendering them at once subject to orders. It was further proposed that they should, in this event, be assigned to such duty as would free the whole active list for immediate service in the front.

This in the briefest general terms was and still is the proposition; and in view of possible changes affecting not merely the ships but the personnel of the Navy, the Government is asked whether, without one cent of cost, or the infringement of the rights, privileges or prerogatives of any body, it regards the aggregation of this body of men, educated by itself at large cost, whereby they are mobilized and rendered immediately available for duty, which, in the event of war, would be imminently needed, as worth considering or not.

The above plan has nothing at all to do with organizing a reserve navy from the merchant service. That has recently been tackled to it by the *New York Herald*. The two schemes are distinctly independent. Neither has it anything to do with enrolling volunteers, officers or men, from any source, on the breaking out of war. Personally, I do not believe that a reserve can be organized in the merchant service—for the simple reason that there is not any merchant service to speak of. As for the talk about the future navy being manned by "American officers and American seamen" of the merchant service—such as it is—most of it apparently being engaged in dodging yellow fever at one end of its line and the Custom House at the other, that is—talk and nothing more. Better American merchant officers and seamen and more of them existed in 1815—and yet the Naval Academy was established to educate naval officers. If we merely require people who float around in the way of business, we may as well look to the brick sloop of the Hudson or the barges of the Morris and Essex Canal for our future Admirals.

Speaking of admirals reminds me to express my regret that when Admiral Luce was interviewed by the *Herald* about the reserve plan, he should have been in so Bunsby-like a mood. Perhaps it was no fault of the interviewer that the Admiral has so little to say about the Reserve and so much about the decadence of the American man-of-war. Perhaps, also, had he been asked his opinion he might have admitted that nearly as much benefit might accrue to the Navy from its including a body of men educated in its traditions and discipline—the fact of their personal regard for it as their *Alma Mater* aside—as from—say, an insular institution devoted to the cramming yearly of a dozen unhappy Lieutenants—during the intervals between Casino hops—with the variegated information exuded from as many previously crammed individuals of miscellaneous rank. I give way to no one in very cordial regard and respect for the Admiral—indeed, every Naval Academy graduate for the last quarter century is his personal debtor—but really when he leaves it open to inference that his ideal Navy of the future includes the dual plan of the old time Jacky, on the one hand—the Jacky of the tarpaulin, of the pigtail, and of the reticulated back—and on the other, the officer who is a living epitome of the whole art of war and Hoff's lectures—I am driven to remark that the Admiral does not seem to be getting at things in the direct and perspicuous way which was his wont in years gone by. Indeed, I fear that a recourse to the writings of Lieut.-Comdr. Luce must be had for an illustrative parallel:

(Luce's *Seamanship*, p. 121, old edition).—"To DISMANTLE THE SHEERS (might call this the War College plan). Take the after heel tackles aft, come up the bulwark lashing and rouse the heels aft, easing away the forward heel tackles, the head guys and the bawer and lower away until the sheer head rests on the knight-heads; strip the sheer legs; cast off the sheer head lashing and get each leg aft in the gangway. . . . Rouse out by the jiggers and lower the sheer leg overboard, etc.

"Or (might call this the Aboriginal Jacky plan) the sheer legs may be put overboard by parbuckles, rove as counter parbuckles, but instead, etc., etc.

"Or (Now this is Lieut.-Comdr. Luce's plan) THEY MAY BE GOT DOWN."

There; now if Admiral Luce will 'vast heaving at an ideal service wherein all the officers are to be professors and all the men Pinaforic mariners and forget his stars long enough to consult with Lieut.-Comdr. Luce, no doubt we shall hear of a plan of Naval reorganization as straight and to the point as the Lieut.-Comdr.'s famous way of getting down sheers. And that plan, I am persuaded, will not wholly ignore a Reserve Corps—of which the members might well feel less gratification in their enrolment, than in the possible opportunity afforded them of perhaps again serving with a commander, under whom any duty is a privilege and an honor.

PARK BENJAMIN.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

A meeting of the Michigan Commandery took place at Grand Rapids Dec. 30, the occasion of the dedication of the Michigan Soldiers' Home. Several veterans were elected, and after the meeting a complimentary banquet was tendered by the Grand Rapids members of the commandery to the members from other cities. The gathering was a notable one.

RECENT DEATHS.

BREVET BRIGADIER-GENERAL THOMAS DUNCAN, Lieutenant-Colonel, U. S. Army, died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 7, 1887, after a short illness. General Duncan first saw service in 1832 as a private of Illinois Mounted Volunteers, and participated in the Black Hawk Indian War. On May 27, 1846, he was appointed a 1st Lieutenant of Mounted Rifles and served with credit during the Mexican War. He was promoted Captain March 15, 1848, and Major (3d U. S. Cavalry), June 10, 1861. During the war he distinguished himself in New Mexico and was severely wounded at the action of Albuquerque, where he commanded his regiment. For this he received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel, and afterwards the brevets of Colonel and Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious services during the war. On the 28th of July, 1868, he was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, 5th Cavalry, and retired Jan. 15, 1873, for disability arising from wounds received in the line of duty. During the Civil War General Duncan was struck on the head by a cannon ball and a portion of his skull was knocked off. Trepanning was resorted to, and for more than twenty years he had worn the silver plate which took the place of the abstracted portions of his shattered skull. The funeral took place on Monday, and the large parlors at 1216 14th street were filled with Army and other friends of the dead soldier. The ceremonies were conducted by Rev. Dr. Giesy, rector of Epiphany Church, and the burial took place at Glenwood. The pall bearers were: Generals Stewart Van Vliet, C. C. Augur, W. B. Rochester, Henry J. Hunt, D. H. Rucker, H. G. Wright, Innis N. Palmer, and B. C. Card, U. S. Army. His wife, who survives him, was the daughter of Hon. Joseph S. Wilson, for years Commissioner of the General Land Office, and is the sister of Gen. Thomas Wilson, U. S. A.; Col. John M. Wilson, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, and Lieut. Downs L. Wilson, U. S. N. He leaves a daughter and a son, 1st Lieut. Joseph Wilson Duncan, 21st Infantry.

PAYMASTER MILTON B. CUSHING, U. S. Navy, retired, died at Dunkirk, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1887, after many years' faithful and meritorious service. He was appointed Aug. 20, 1864, and retired April 1, 1882. The *Buffalo Express* says: "The death of this gentleman deserves more than a passing notice. He was the last of the famous Cushing family, one of four brothers who entered largely into the history of their country, to whose service they devoted themselves. Of a family of five brothers and two sisters, four brothers and one sister survived. Two of the brothers entered the Navy and two the Army. All died in the service, and their mother, now of the age of 78, survives all. The Cushing name is familiar to all who are acquainted with the history of the war. The most famous of the four was, perhaps, Commander William B. Cushing, of the Navy. Of his many exploits during the war the sinking of the rebel ram *Albatross* in the Roanoke River, in October, 1864, was the greatest. He became a Commander in the Navy, but did not long survive the war. He is buried at Annapolis. Alonzo H. Cushing, another brother, graduated from West Point and received a commission as Lieutenant of artillery. He was killed at Gettysburg, where he commanded a battery. He is buried in the West Point Cemetery. Howard B. Cushing, another brother, was killed by Indians in Arizona while serving as a Lieutenant of the 4th U. S. Artillery. He entered the Regular Service from the Volunteers, with whom he enlisted during the war. Paymaster M. B. Cushing, who has just died, was the oldest of the four. He entered the Navy at the outbreak of the Rebellion and had a record of 26 years, making him one of the oldest in the Service. His last active service was as Paymaster of the Mediterranean Fleet in 1879 and 1880. Since then he has been incapacitated for service and has been at his home here. He married, in 1868, Miss Ellen D. Grosvenor, daughter of Judge T. P. Grosvenor, formerly of Buffalo. She survives him."

1ST ASSISTANT ENGINEER CHARLES ALFRED LAWS, of the Revenue Marine Service, and for the last eighteen months attached to the cutter *Washington* at New York, died at the New York Hospital on Wednesday, Jan. 12, from kidney troubles. He was born in Philadelphia forty-four years ago, and at the beginning of the war enlisted in Anderson's Cavalry. A year later he was appointed 3d assistant engineer in the Navy. He was with Farragut at Mobile Bay. In 1865 he became 2d assistant engineer in the Revenue Marine Service. He was engineer of the cutter *Corwin* when it was sent through Behring's Strait in search of the steamers *Jeannette* and *Rodgers*. He was a brother to Dr. James Laws, who was surgeon on Dr. Kane's Arctic Expedition, and who is now examining surgeon at the Pension Office, Washington. Engineer Laws's body was sent to Philadelphia. Mr. Laws was promoted to First Assistant, August 7, 1874, and had passed a successful

examination for Chief Engineer, standing No. 2 on the list of First Assistants for promotion. His record at the Department was particularly bright, while with his immediate superiors his close attention to duty and conscientious devotion to all matters entrusted to his care, won from them the highest encomiums. With his shipmates and brother officers he was deservedly popular, and his advent on board was always hailed with pleasure. Jovial, sunny in disposition, generous to a fault, he numbered his friends both in and out of the Service by score. Although his name will disappear from the roster of the Service, he will continue to live in the tenderest thoughts of those who knew him best.

From a friend of Col. McAllister we receive the following: "The high military record of Col. Julian McAllister, U. S. A., will be given, and with due honor will be borne to his last resting place. But I cannot refrain from adding my feeble testimony to his worth as a 'Soldier of the Cross,' and those of his comrades who share the attachment of the writer, will be ready to confirm all I can say of his years of faithful, untiring, zealous labor for Christ and his church militant, and of the virtues which inexpressibly endeared him to the more intimate circle of family and friends. We can but thank 'our great Captain' for this beautiful example, this blessed memory, and rejoice that having 'fought a good fight' and 'finished his course,' there is laid up for him 'a crown of righteousness.'"

THE Navy Department has information of the death of Lieutenant-Commander William Welch, U. S. Navy, whose retirement was so recently reported in the JOURNAL. His death occurred at his home, Lake George, N. Y., on Wednesday, January 12. He was a son of Horace Welch, a plain man, who will be pleasantly recalled by many visitors to that summer resort, and whom we well remember as a man of the most sterling character. Lieutenant-Commander Welch was born in Massachusetts. He entered the Navy as a volunteer officer Aug. 18, 1862, served until after the war, and Mar. 12, 1868, was appointed an Ensign in the Regular Service. He was commissioned as Lieutenant March 21, 1870, and as Lieutenant-Commander April 23, 1883.

ENSIGN CHARLES S. MCCLAIN, U. S. N., lately at the Pensacola Navy-yard, died at Brooklyn, Jan. 11, of hemorrhage of the lungs. He was born in Ohio in 1858 and was graduated from the Naval Academy in 1878, No. 4 in his class. His first cruise was on the Pacific Station, followed by a three years' cruise on the Home Station. When the Government asked for volunteers for the Greely Relief Expedition, Ensign McClain was one of the first to answer the call, and was assigned to the *Alert*. At that time he was on special duty at the Smithsonian Institute in Washington. On his return from the Arctic regions he was stationed at the Naval Academy at Annapolis as an instructor in Ordnance and Gunnery, and had charge of artillery drills; here he showed marked ability and rare mental attainments. A year ago he became ill and was ordered to the Pensacola Navy-yard with a view of regaining his health in a warmer climate; but he steadily declined, and his family were advised to have him brought North in the following spring. After his detachment from the *Alert* in September, 1884, Ensign McClain was married to Miss Josephine Brooks, of Brooklyn, who survives him. He leaves one child. McClain was a man of strong character and high principles, and was universally loved by those who knew him. Many of his friends consider that his death was due to a severe cold contracted while on the Greely Expedition. His funeral took place on Friday at noon and he was interred in Greenwood Cemetery with the naval honors due his rank.

CAPTAIN JOHN C. HOWARD, who died at San Antonio, Dec. 23, aged sixty-seven, was appointed a lieutenant in the 1st Texas Infantry, in the company of his brother, Captain George Howard. He was an officer in the celebrated expedition of Texas troops, under the command of General Hugh McLeod, against Santa Fe, N. M., and was captured as a prisoner of war to Puebla. Upon being released, Captain Howard returned to San Antonio, where he resided until the commencement of the Mexican war, when he joined the army of General Taylor at Point Isabel. Soon afterward he was appointed a lieutenant in the 12th U. S. Infantry, and served throughout the Mexican war, and after a peace was concluded was sent to Oregon. In 1861, Captain Howard, who was then upon duty in Oregon, resigned his commission in the U. S. Army and joined the command of General Albert Sidney Johnston, at Nashville, Tenn., and remained in the Confederate service until the close of the war.

JOHN ROACH, the well known shipbuilder, died Jan. 10, at his residence in New York City, of cancer in the tongue. His death had been hourly expected for some time previous. To quote an exchange: "His ships were upon every sea, in the Navy of the United States, and in its merchant marine. He sailed ships as well as built them, and his enterprise was one of his most remarkable characteristics. The death of a man of such extraordinary force of mind, of such sturdy worth, such marvelous energy and public spirit is a national loss, a great and common calamity. John Roach was not only an example to all poor men having the ambition to rise to wealth and influence, but he exercised a distinctive force upon the country's industry, which he extended in one direction at least further than any other American had done."

ORDNANCE SERGEANT CASPER APP, U. S. Army, who was retired from active service October 16 last, died at Fort Monroe, Va., January 2. He enlisted in 1849, and rendered gallant and faithful service du-

ring the war. He was appointed an ordnance sergeant December 29, 1862. He was buried with military honors in the post cemetery.

MRS. LAVINIA MAXWELL WHITE, widow of J. C. White, of Hudson, N. Y., and mother of Captain J. C. White, U. S. Army, died at Philadelphia, January 7, 1887, after a long and painful illness. Her funeral services took place on Tuesday, from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Coffin, on Pine street, Philadelphia.

MRS. ANNA HAYNES HINMAN, wife of Capt. F. A. Hinman, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, died at Norfolk, Va., Jan. 11, of cancer and pneumonia, after a long illness. The funeral services took place on Thursday, after which the remains were taken to Flushing, L. I., for interment.

MRS. ANN GRATIOT, widow of Gen. Chas. Gratiot, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., died Dec. 26, 1886, in the 90th year of her age, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Chas. P. Chouteau, near St. Louis. Gen. Gratiot, who left the Service in 1838, died May 18, 1855, at St. Louis.

ROBERT REAM, the brother of Mrs. Vinnie Ream Hoxie, the sculptress, wife of Capt. R. L. Hoxie, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., died at the Cleveland House, Fort Smith, Ark., Jan. 7, 1887.

CHARLES H. MCKENZIE, one of the "immortal six hundred" of Balaklava, died in New York City, Jan. 12, of pneumonia.

MAJOR D. D. S. BROWN, who served as an Additional Paymaster during the war, died at Scottsville, N. Y., Jan. 11.

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

It appears to me that sufficient attention has not been given in the public press to the recommendations of the President and Secretary of War in regard to the examination of officers for promotion. It is one of the most important measures that has been brought to the attention of Congress for the benefit of the Army.

It is obvious to every one that our field officers are becoming superannuated and unfit for the active duties of their profession.

In all the operations against the Apaches the field officers were conspicuous by their absence. Although squadrons and battalions were in the field under captains and lieutenants, and in one case where a battalion of infantry had to change station involving a march of some 150 miles, the field officer in command was unable to accompany them and the movement was made under a lieutenant. Twenty years ago no movement of troops, scouting or otherwise, occurred without the presence of a field officer when the size of the command justified, and in every regiment officers of this grade were found capable of the most arduous duties. Now, the reverse is the case, and it is safe to say that at least three-fifths of our field officers are physically unfit for any except post duty. In fact, our Army is gradually getting into the condition of the English Army in India before the great Sepoy mutiny, as described by Hodson, of Hodson's Horse. In one of his letters, speaking of the system of the Indian Army, this distinguished officer says: "At the age at which officers become colonels and majors, not one in fifty is able to stand the wear and tear of Indian service. They become still more worn in mind than in body. All elasticity is gone; all energy and enterprise worn out; they become, after a fortnight's campaign, a burden to themselves, an annoyance to those under them, and a terror to every one but the enemy. The officer who commanded the cavalry brigade which so disgraced the service at Chillianwalla was not able to mount a horse without the assistance of two men. A brigadier of infantry, under whom I served during the then most critical days of the late war, could not see his regiment when I led his horse by the bridle until its nose touched the bayonets, and then said faintly, 'Pray which way are the men facing, Mr. Hodson.'"

Now, there are cavalry officers in our Service who, if mounted, would need more than two men to hold them on at a gallop, and a ten mile would put them in hospital. The infantry arm of the Service is, if anything, in worse condition. Many of the "old captains" who served during the War of Secession are in the same category. This state of affairs is growing worse from year to year, and it is time for the authorities to take steps to stop it. No officer of right feeling could object to an examination by a competent Board, and if he did it would be *prima facie* evidence that he was unfit for his position. No Government on earth is so liberal toward its officers and soldiers, and it is therefore entitled to the best service. The increase of the retired list would be but temporary, as in the course of nature these broken down veterans would soon disappear. The impulse given to promotion would add new life to the Army, and make the younger element ambitious and studious. Let the young men, therefore, beat themselves with their friends in Congress to have this measure pushed through in the present session.

A.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

1st Lieut. G. K. Hunter, 3d Cav., will inspect Signal Service property at Cincinnati, O., for which Capt. F. B. Jones, A. Q. M., is responsible. (S. O., H. Q. A., Jan. 12.)

1st Lieut. C. P. Terrett, 8th Inf., is granted six months' leave on surgeon's certificate. (S. O., H. Q. Army, Jan. 12.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. John T. Thompson, 2d Art., (Little Rock Bks., Ark.), is extended seven days. (S. O. 10, Div. Atl., Jan. 14.)

Major William H. Gardner, surgeon, will proceed to Fort McHenry, Md., and report for duty as Post Surgeon, relieving Major John Brook, who will report to Fort Monroe, Va., and report for duty as Post Surgeon. (S. O. 10, Div. Atl., Jan. 14.)

Lieut.-Col. Joseph C. Bailey, Assistant Medical Purveyor, will stand relieved from duty in the Division of the Atlantic upon receipt of this order at Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 10, Div. Atl., Jan. 14.)

The retirement of Medical Director Dungan, Jan. 29, promotes Medical Inspector Kindelberger, Surg. B. H. Kidder and P. A. Surg. B. F. Rogers.

THE ARMY.

NOMINATIONS TO THE SENATE.

January 10, 1887.

Ordnance Department—2d Lieut. William W. Gibson, 3d Artillery, to be 1st Lieut., Jan. 10, 1887, to fill a vacancy.
Corps of Engineers—Lieut. Col. William P. Craigbill to be Colonel, Jan. 10, 1887, vice Blunt, et cetera. Major Charles B. Suter to be Lieut. Col., Jan. 10, 1887, vice Craigbill, promoted.

January 11, 1887.

50th Infantry—Harry D. Humphreys, of Idaho, to be 2d Lieut., Jan. 10, 1887, vice Greene, promoted.

G. O. 2, H. Q. A., Jan. 3, 1887.

By direction of the Secretary of War, pars. 1663 and 1664 of the Regulations, as amended by G. O. 116, of 1882, from this office, are further amended to read as follows:

1663. The signature to the receipt and the name of the person or business firm as entered at the head of an account must be literally alike. When payment is made to an "attorney" he will be required to sign the receipt with the name of the principal, adding the words "by his (or her) attorney in fact," and signing his own name thereafter.

1664. Where money is payable by a disbursing officer to a person, firm, or corporation, it may be paid to a duly authorized agent or attorney of such person, firm, or corporation, upon his producing and filing with the disbursing officer or the accounting officers a power of attorney, or other written authority properly executed, authorizing him to receive such money and to give a receipt or acquittance therefor, and a voucher, signed with the name of such person, firm, or corporation, by the agent or attorney will be deemed sufficient. If the authority of the agent or attorney is produced to the disbursing officer and filed with his account it must be returned by him to the accounting officers with the vouchers and other papers relating to the payments. When an account is presented by an individual who is not known to the disbursing officer, the latter will require such evidence of identity as will secure the Government as well as himself against loss.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 4, H. Q. A., Jan. 7, 1887.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the post of Fort Bliss, Texas, and that portion of El Paso County, Texas, lying north of an east and west line passing immediately south of the town of San Elizario, is transferred from the Department of Arizona to the Department of Texas.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 5, H. Q. A., Jan. 8, 1887.

The following act of Congress is published for the information and government of all concerned:

An act for the relief of graduates of the United States Military Academy, and to fix their pay.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every cadet who has heretofore graduated, or may hereafter graduate at the West Point Military Academy, and who has been or may hereafter be commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army of the United States, under the laws appointing such graduates to the Army, shall be allowed full pay as second lieutenant from the date of his graduation to the date of his acceptance of and qualification under his commission and during his graduation leave, in accordance with the uniform practice which has prevailed since the establishment of the Military Academy.

JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN SHERMAN,

President of the Senate pro tempore.

Approved, December 20, 1886.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By direction of the Secretary of War, G. O. 127, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant General's Office, series of 1885, is revoked, and paragraph 84 of the Regulations is hereby restored.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

CIRCULAR 12, H. Q. A., Dec. 31, 1886.

The following decisions, rulings, etc., have been made during the month of December, 1886, and are published to the Army for the information of all concerned:

ISSUE OF SERVICE CHEVRONS.

Owing to the excessive issue of gold lace service chevrons, peace and war, during the last two years, the attention of commanding officers is called to the table of allowance published in G. O. 46, e. s., from this office. Gold lace chevrons are to be worn only with the uniform dress coats, and consequently the number of pairs of chevrons to be worn upon said coats must not exceed the number of sets to which the enlisted man is entitled. To illustrate:

If an enlisted man is entitled to wear one pair of war and two pairs of peace chevrons, then the issue must be confined to three pairs war and six pairs of peace chevrons during an enlistment of five years.

These service chevrons are marks of honor and are issued gratuitously; they will therefore be applied only to the purpose for which they are intended, and must not be diverted from their legitimate use. Any number of pairs of service chevrons issued in excess of the number of pairs to which the enlisted man is entitled will be charged to them at the price specified in the annual price list. (Decision Sec. War.)

TACTICS.

In forming column of twos from column of files the leading file should march three yards to the front and halt. (Paragraphs 233 and 239, Infantry Tactics.)

Mark time from "backward march" is not authorized or practical.

Mark time should not be executed during an oblique. (Decision Lieut. Gen.)

Question. Is it correct in posting a relief to march it at a "secure arms" with bayonets unfixed?

Answer. Bayonets are not necessarily unfixed while marching a guard at "secure arms." Whether they shall be fixed or unfixed can be decided by the commanding officer as may seem proper to him under the circumstances. (Decision Lieut. Gen.)

Question. Is it necessary for the commanding officer to command "cease firing" before "posts," after firing by battalion or rank, having brought his command to "carry arms" after "fire," and all the pieces being unloaded?

Answer. It is the opinion of the medical department that the command "cease firing," "posts," should be given. (See paragraphs 184 and 333, Infantry Tactics.) While the command "cease firing" may be superfluous in the special cases cited, it is believed to be the purpose of the tactics, in the interest of simplicity, to have but one command to announce that the firing is over, and that the officers and non-commissioned officers will return to their places in line.

Question. Marching in line, arms at "trail," command "right turn" being given, would the men bring their pieces to "right shoulder" at the preparatory command, or would they remain at "trail?"

Answer. Arms should remain at "trail." (Decision Lieut. Gen.)

Question. What is the correct manner of holding the

sabre by a battery sentinel when challenging, receiving the countersign, or holding communication with any person? Answer. In all the cases mentioned the sentinel should take the position of "guard," except that the left arm is extended by the side and the feet are together. (Decision Lieut. Gen.)

TRANSPORTATION OF PROFESSIONAL BOOKS.

Works of reference, dictionaries, encyclopedias, historical works, etc., may properly be regarded as professional books, and will be transported by the Quartermaster's Department on application. (General decision, letter Dec. 21, 1886.)

RELATIVE RANK OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

The non-commissioned officers specified in clause 13, paragraph 10 of the Regulations (as amended by G. O. 4, of 1886, from this office), viz., ordnance, commissary, and post quartermaster-sergeant, hospital steward of the first class, chief musician, chief trumpeter, and saddler-sergeant, are all of one grade, taking precedence by date of appointment. (General decision, letter Dec. 29, 1886.)

SETTLEMENT OF TELEGRAPHIC ACCOUNTS.

The regulations governing the settlement of accounts for telegrams on military business require no duty on the part of officers sending telegrams beyond the proper delivery of the message to the telegraph company for transmission. Disbursing officers of the Quartermaster's Department stationed at convenient points throughout the country have been designated to receive from the telegraph companies their accounts, with proofs of service (which should be the original telegrams), and to prepare and certify vouchers for the same and pay them or forward them for settlement as may be required. Therefore, whatever information or data may be desired by the telegraph companies touching their accounts on military business should be sought from the officers of the Quartermaster's Department charged with and responsible for their proper settlement. (Indorsement Q. M. Gen., letter Dec. 1, 1886.)

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

WAR DEPARTMENT, A. G. O., Jan. 10, 1887.

Publishes proclamation of the President of the U. S., dated Jan. 5, 1887, directing that the military reservation of Fort McPherson, Nebraska, be placed under control of the Secretary of the Interior for disposition, it having become useless for military purposes.

G. O. 1, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Jan. 1, 1887.

Announces the target practice season at posts for the year 1887.

(We do not publish the order in full for the reason that the new regulation, reducing the practice season to three months, will necessitate another order from the Headquarters, Dept. of Arizona.—ED. JOURNAL.)

G. O. 2, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Jan. 5, 1887.

The headquarters of the Department is hereby transferred to Los Angeles, Cal. Two journeys of the Department Commander and staff to that point are necessary for the public service.

CIR. 17, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, Dec. 27, 1886.

Under decision from the office of the Adjutant General, dated Aug. 6, 1881, each officer should make out his own accounts for payment of mileage, and these vouchers be accompanied by the requisite number of copies of the order under which the travel was performed.

CIR. 13, DEPT. OF DAKOTA, Dec. 23, 1886.

Publishes report of the Inspector of Rifle Practice for 1886. The record of target practice for the present year shows, by comparison with that of the past year, that the high degree of excellence then reached has been substantially maintained. This result could, evidently, follow only from continued intelligent and careful instruction by officers of the regiments, and faithful endeavor by the soldiers under instruction, to become proficient in the use of their arms.

By command of Brig. Gen. Ruger:
THOMAS M. VINCENT, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Leave for one month is granted Lieut. Col. Wm. D. Whipple, A. G. (S. O. 7, Jan. 10, Div. Atlantic.) We are indebted for a Roster of the A. G. Dept., brought up to Dec. 31, 1886. It shows the station, with period, of each officer of the Department since his entry into it, and is a useful document of reference.

Brig. Gen. Absalom Baird, Insp. Gen., will proceed to Fort Du Chesse, Utah, under special instructions from the Lieutenant General (S. O., Jan. 8, H. Q. A.)

Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

The leave for twenty days granted Major Almon F. Rockwell, Q. M., is extended three days (S. O. 133, Dec. 30, D. Dakota.)

The leave granted Col. Wm. W. Burns, A. C. G. of Sub., is extended one day (S. O. 7, Jan. 10, Div. Atlantic.)

Pay Department.

Major Wm. Smith, Paymr., will proceed to Rock Island Arsenal, and pay the troops there (S. O. 4, Jan. 8, Div. Mo.)

Major Francis S. Dodge, Paymr., is authorized to send by express to West Point, N. Y., a quantity of silver coin (S. O. 5, Jan. 7, Div. Atlantic.)

Major De Witt C. Poole, Paymr., Vancouver Barracks, will proceed to Portland, Ore., on public business (S. O. 226, Dec. 27, D. Columbia.)

Major Francis S. Dodge, Paymr., will proceed to Sandy Hook, N. J., and pay the troops stationed there (S. O. 6, Jan. 8, Div. Atlantic.)

Medical Department.

The leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. George F. Wilson, asst. surg., is extended twenty days (S. O., Jan. 12, H. Q. A.)

Leave of absence for six months on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave the Div. of the Mo., is granted Major Harvey E. Brown, surg. (S. O., Jan. 12, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. Joseph C. Bailly will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East, and will proceed to New York City and take charge of the medical purveying depot in that city, relieving Capt. Henry Johnson (S. O., Jan. 12, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Capt. Richards Barnett, asst. surg., is further extended six months on account of sickness (S. O., Jan. 12, H. Q. A.)

A furlough for two months is granted Hospi. Steward J. R. Fowler, with permission to apply for

an extension of two months (S. O. 142, Dec. 29, D. Arizona.)

The contract of A. A. Surg. John M. Kolbeck is annulled, to take effect Dec. 31 (S. O. 227, Dec. 31, D. Columbia.)

Capt. Joseph K. Corson, asst. surg., will proceed to Fort Cour d'Alene, and report for duty. Upon his arrival, A. A. Surg. C. K. Merriam will return to Fort Spokane (S. O. 227, Dec. 31, D. Columbia.)

Asst. Surg. Curtis E. Munn is relieved from duty at Fort Cour d'Alene, I. T., and will proceed to Fort Canby, W. T., and relieve Asst. Surg. John M. Banister, who will proceed to Cour d'Alene and report for duty (S. O. 227, Dec. 31, D. Columbia.)

Hospital Steward John J. Swan, Vancouver Barracks, will proceed to Fort Douglas for duty. Hospi. Steward Walter S. Haines, Ft. Douglas, will proceed to Governor's Island, New York City, reporting to the Comdg. Gen., Div. of the Atlantic, for assignment to duty (S. O., Jan. 10, H. Q. A.)

Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

1st Lieut. Wm. M. Black will proceed from Jacksonville, Fla., to Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Fla., on public business (S. O., Jan. 12, H. Q. A.)

Major Jared A. Smith will proceed from Portland, Maine, to Fort Popham, Maine, on public business (S. O., Jan. 12, H. Q. A.)

Capt. Richard H. Hoxie will proceed from Montgomery, Alabama, to the fortifications in Pensacola Harbor, Fla., on public business (S. O., Jan. 12, H. Q. A.)

Leave for sixteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Eugene J. Spencer, C. E. (S. O. 2, Jan. 5, C. E.)

Captain Frederick A. Mahan, C. E., will proceed to Erie Harbor, Pa., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 6, Jan. 12, C. E.)

Major Alexander M. Miller, C. E., will proceed to Chester, Ill., and Memphis, Tenn., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 5, Jan. 11, C. E.)

Lieut. Col. Wm. P. Craigbill, C. E., will proceed to Richmond, Va., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 4, Jan. 10, C. E.)

Major James C. Post, C. E., will proceed to Lock No. 5, Kentucky River, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 4, Jan. 10, C. E.)

Capt. Wm. T. Russell, C. E., will proceed to Arkansas City, Leland, Landing, and Lake Port, Ark., Wilson's Point, La., and Vicksburg, Miss., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 3, Jan. 8, C. E.)

Lieut. Wm. M. Black, C. E., will proceed to Key West, Fla., on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 3, Jan. 8, C. E.)

Major Thomas H. Hoadbury, C. E., will proceed to Keokuk, Iowa, on duty connected with works under his charge (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, C. E.)

Lieut. Col. Alfred Mordecai, O. I., is assigned to the command of the New York Arsenal, N. Y. (S. O., Jan. 7, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Frank E. Hobbs will proceed from Philadelphia to Jonstown, Pa., on public business (S. O., Jan. 12, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

Changes of Stations of Troops and Field Officers Ordered, as reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending January 8, 1887:

TROOPS.

Co. I, 1st Inf., to Angel Island, Cal.

Co. E, 9th Inf., to San Diego Barracks, Cal.

FIELD OFFICERS.

Major D. Parker, 9th Inf., to Whipple Bks., Ariz.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweetzer.

Hdqs., B. E. F. G., and 1. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Spawell, Cal.; D, Boise, Ida.; Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; I, Ft. Cour d'Alene, Idaho.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Lloyd M. Brett is extended one month and ten days (S. O., Jan. 11, H. Q. A.)

2d Lieut. David L. Brainard is relieved from temporary duty at this office, to take effect Jan. 1 (S. O. 137, Dec. 30, Sig. Office.)

The C. O. Fort Walla Walla will grant Q. M. Sergt. Phillip Gleesner a furlough for six months (S. O. 226, Dec. 27, D. Columbia.)

3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqs., C. F. L. and M. Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Camp Rio Hondo, Tex.; H, Camp Pena Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

Major C. H. Carlton is detailed a member of the G. C. M. convened by S. O. 121, series 1886 (S. O. 1, Jan. 1, Dept. M.)

6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs., A, C. G. and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; H and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kan.; E, Ft. Union, N. M.

The extension of leave granted Capt. Henry P. Perrine is further extended two months (S. O., Jan. 12, H. Q. A.)

7th Cavalry, Colonel James W. Forsyth.

Hdqs., B, C, D, G, H, K, and M, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and H, Ft. Yates, Dak.; F and L, Ft. Buford, Dak.; A, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I, Ft. Totten, Dak.

The leave for one month granted 2d Lieut. Selah R. H. Tompkins is extended five days (S. O. 6, Jan. 12, Div. M.)

8th Cavalry, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Hdqs., C, and H, San Antonio, Tex.; A, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Alamo, Tex.; B, Camp Rio Hondo, Tex.; E, F, G, H, and L, Ft. Clark, Tex.; D and M, Ft. Brown, Tex.

Leave for one month, to take effect between Feb. 1 and 10, is granted 2d Lieut. E. C. Brooks, San Antonio (S. O. 2, Jan. 5, D. Tex.)

1st Lieut. J. H. King will proceed to Fort Clark on public business (S. O. 2, Jan. 5, D. Tex.)

A roster of non-commissioned officers, dated San Antonio, Jan. 10, 1887, comes to hand this week, showing a total of 121, with four vacancies for corporals. Sergt.-Major M. Benjamin heads the list. Some of the 1st sergeants and sergeants are veterans, one especially, Lieut. Henry Hooy, of Troop D, having held his warrant as 1st sergeant from July 1, 1872.

9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqs., D. and H. Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Du Chene, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqs., A, C, I, L, and K, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Vancouver Bks., W. T.; D and F, Ft. Canby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

*** Light battery.**

On his own application, 1st Lieut. Henry L. Harris is transferred from Bat. M to Bat. I, vice 1st Lieut. John P. Wisser, from Bat. I to Bat. M (S. O., Jan. 8, H. Q. A.)

3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqs., A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., Ky.; D, G, and I, Ft. McHenry, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, San Antonio, Tex.

*** Light battery.**

The C. O. Washington Barracks, D. C., will issue a furlough for two months to Sergt. Archibald Mellen, Bat. A (S. O. 7, Jan. 10, Div. A.)

4th Artillery, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

Hdqs., B, D, E, G, and L, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; I, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.

*** Light battery.****5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.**

Hdqs., F, I, H, and M, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; B, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; E, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.; K, Ft. Wood, N. Y. H.

*** Light battery.**

Leave for one month, to commence on or about Jan. 13, is granted 1st Lieut. Benjamin K. Roberts, Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. 7, Jan. 10, Div. A.)

2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb. A furlough for four months is granted Sergt. Henry Ettner, Co. G (S. O. 5, Jan. 10, Div. M.)

5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. William H. C. Bowen, Fort Totten (S. O. 1, Jan. 8, D. Dak.)

Leave for two months is granted 1st Lieut. Thomas M. Defrees, Fort Keogh (S. O. 3, Jan. 7, Div. M.)

On mutual application, 1st Lieut. Samuel W. Miller is transferred from Co. E to Co. G, and 1st Lieut. Thomas M. Defrees, from Co. G to Co. E (S. O., Jan. 8, H. Q. A.)

6th Infantry, Colonel Alex. McD. McCook.

Hdqs., H, and I, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; A, B, C, E, F, and G, Ft. Douglas, Utah; D, Camp on Montezuma Creek, San Juan County, Utah; K, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Leave for two months upon certificate of disability, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted 1st Lieut. John Carland, R. Q. M., Fort Leavenworth (S. O. 2, Jan. 6, Div. M.)

7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqs., A, D, F, and H, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Levi F. Burnett is extended one month (S. O., Jan. 11, H. Q. A.)

8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqs., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; D and K, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Feb. 10, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. George W. Ruthers, Fort Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 2, Jan. 6, Div. M.)

Leave for ten months, with permission to go beyond sea, to take effect on or about Feb. 20, is granted Capt. Egbert B. Savage (S. O., Jan. 8, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. William L. Pitcher is detailed member of the G. C.-M. at David's Island, N. Y. H. (S. O., Jan. 10, H. Q. A.)

9th Infantry, Colonel John S. Mason.

Hdqs., F, H, I, and K, Whipple Bks., A. T.; B and D, Ft. Thomas, A. T.; E, San Diego Bks., Cal.; A and G, Ft. Apache, A. T.; C, Ft. Mojave, A. T.

Co. K (Hay's) is transferred from Fort Verde to Whipple Barracks, A. T., and Cos. H (Foot's) and I (Pense's) from Fort Union, N. M., to Whipple Barracks, A. T. (S. O. 143, Dec. 30, D. Ariz.)

Col. J. S. Mason will proceed to Hackberry, A. T., and other points as may be necessary to carry out the instructions of the Division Commander (S. O. 1, Jan. 1, D. Ariz.)

1st Lieut. E. B. Robertson, Adj., having been designated to receive and issue supplies to the Hualpai Indians, will proceed to Hackberry, A. T., so as to be there on Jan. 10 to make issues (S. O. 1, Jan. 1, D. Ariz.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Laurence D. Tyson is extended two months (S. O., Jan. 8, H. Q. A.)

The extension of leave granted 2d Lieut. Christopher C. Miner is further extended one month (S. O., Jan. 10, H. Q. A.)

10th Infantry, Colonel Henry Douglass.

Hdqs., B, C, and I, Ft. Union, N. M.; F and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; A and E, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; G and K, Ft. Crawford, Colo.; D, Ft. Selden, N. M.

The Colonel, Hdqs., Staff, and Band are transferred from Fort Bliss, Tex., to Fort Union, N. M. (S. O. 143, Dec. 30, D. Ariz.)

Lieut.-Col. H. R. Mizner is relieved from duty at Fort Union, N. M., and will take station at Fort Bliss, in command of that post (S. O. 143, Dec. 30, D. Ariz.)

11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B, C, F, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Robert J. C. Irvine, Adj., Fort Sully (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, D. Dak.)

12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqs., A, B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattburgh Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.

The C. O. Madison Barracks, N. Y., will issue a furlough for thirty days to Sergt. John M. Williams, Co. F (S. O. 6, Jan. 8, Div. A.)

14th Infantry, Colonel Thomas M. Anderson.

Hdqs., B, C, D, E, F, G, H, and I, Vancouver Bks., Wash. T.; A, Ft. Townsend, Wash. T.; K, Ft. Klamath, Ore.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted 2d Lieut. Alfred Hasbrouck, Jr., Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 236, Dec. 27, D. Columbia.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of three months, is granted 2d Lieut. Henry C. Cabell, Jr., Vancouver Barracks (S. O. 236, Dec. 27, D. Columbia.)

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. William B. Reynolds, Fort Townsend (S. O. 237, Dec. 31, D. Columbia.)

15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

Leave for one month is granted 2d Lieut. Leon S. Roudiez, Fort Pembina, D. T., to take effect about Jan. 10 (S. O. 133, Dec. 30, D. Dak.)

17th Infantry, Colonel Alexander Chambers.

Hdqs., A, C, D, E, F, G, I, and K, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.; B, Camp Medicine Butte, Wyo.; H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

The verbal order under which 2d Lieut. James A. Irons was relieved from duty in connection with the rifle competition at Fort Snelling, with directions to proceed to Fort Assiniboine, M. T., is confirmed (S. O. 1, Jan. 3, D. Dak.)

22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swatne.

Hdqs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and I, Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Marcy, N. M.

1st Lieut. Cornelius C. Cusick will proceed to Columbus Barracks, O., and report for duty (S. O. 2, Jan. 5, R. S.)

Leave for four months, to take effect on or before Feb. 28, is granted 2d Lieut. Jacob F. Kreps (S. O., Jan. 11, H. Q. A.)

23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

Capt. George M. Randall will inspect Q. M. stores and C. and G. E. at the recruiting rendezvous, Detroit, Mich., for which Capt. John S. Loud, 9th Cav., R. O., is responsible (S. O., Jan. 7, H. Q. A.)

24th Infantry, Colonel Zenas R. Bliss.

Hdqs., D, and H, Ft. Supply, Ind. T.; A and K, Ft. Reno, Ind. T.; B and F, Ft. Elliott, Tex.; C, E, G, and I, Ft. Sill, Ind. T.

2d Lieut. Carl Reichmann is detailed as recruiting officer at Fort Sill, I. T. (S. O. 2, Jan. 4, Dept. M.)

1st Lieut. W. H. W. James is detailed member of the G. C.-M. convened by S. O. 90, series 1886 (S. O. 3, Jan. 5, Dept. M.)

Q. M. Sergt. Benjamin Arms, Fort Reno, will proceed to Fort Supply, I. T., and report for duty (S. O. 3, Jan. 5, Dept. M.)

25th Infantry, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Hdqs., B, C, F, and I, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; A, D, H, and K, Ft. Meade, Dak.; E and G, Ft. Sisseton, Dak.

Authority is granted for the admission of Capt. Gaines Lawson to the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for treatment therein (S. O., Jan. 10, H. Q. A.)

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, January 8, 1887.

CASUALTIES.

Colonel Julian McAllister, Ordnance Department, died January 3, 1887, at New York City, New York. Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Duncan (retired), died January 7, 1887, at Washington, District of Columbia.

Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Grant, A. T., Jan. 5. Detail: Capt. W. B. Kennedy and T. C. Lebo, 10th Cav.; Capt. W. H. Corbuser, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. William Davis, Jr., and M. M. Maxon, R. Q. M.; 2d Lieut. C. P. Johnson and P. H. Clarke, 10th Cav.; and 1st Lieut. L. P. Hunt, 10th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 143, Dec. 30, D. Ariz.)

At Willet's Point, N. Y. H., Jan. 10. Detail: Capt. Edward Maguire and Eric Bergland, 2d Lieut. Harry Taylor, William L. Sibert, William E. Craighill, Henry C. Newcomer, Mason M. Patrick, and Charles S. Riché, and Addit. 2d Lieut. Thomas H. Rees, C. E., and 2d Lieut. David du B. Gaillard, C. E., J.-A. (S. O., Jan. 6, H. Q. A.)

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., Jan. 10. Detail: Capt. William B. Beck and Charles Morris, 5th Art.; Capt. Henry P. Birmingham, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin K. Roberts, David D. Johnson, and Samuel E. Allen, and 2d Lieut. Harvey C. Carbaugh, 5th Art., and 2d Lieut. Avery D. Andrews, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 6, Jan. 8, Div. A.)

At Washington Barracks, D. C., Jan. 17. Detail: Col. Horatio G. Gibson, Capt. John G. Turnbull, James M. Lancaster, Lewis James Chester, Frank W. Hess, and John F. Mount, 1st Lieut. Ramsay D. Potts and Scagwick Pratt, R. Q. M., 3d Art., and 1st Lieut. Constantine Chase, 3d Art., J.-A. (S. O., Jan. 8, H. Q. A.)

At Jackson Barracks, La., Jan. 17. Detail: Major John W. Williams, Surg.; Major James W. Scully, Q. M. Dept.; Capt. Joseph G. Ramsay and William F. Vose and 1st Lieut. Alexander D. Schuch, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. Lotus Niles, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 9, Jan. 13, Div. A.)

Army Boards.

The Board of Officers convened in New York City, of which Col. Henry L. Abbot, C. E., is president, for the purpose of arranging and witnessing the trial of the pneumatic dynamite torpedo-gun at Fort Lafayette, N. Y. H., is dissolved (S. O., Jan. 6, H. Q. A.)

A Board of Ordnance Officers, to consist of Cos. Silas Crispin and Thomas G. Baylor, will convene at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., Jan. 18, for the examination of the following officers of the Ord. Dept. for promotion: Lieut.-Col. James M. Whitcomb, Major Francis Chester, and Capt. John A. Kress. Lieut.-Col. Alfred Mordecai, Ord. Dept., is detailed as an additional member of the Board for the examination of Major Parker and Capt. Kress. The officers to be examined will report in person to the Board (S. O., Jan. 7, H. Q. A.)

A Board, to consist of 1st Lieut. H. H. C. Dunwoody, 4th Art., A. S. S., and 2d Lieut. Frank Greene and Frank W. Ellis, Signal Corps, will assemble to report upon the responsibility of Private Charles K. Cunningham, Signal Corps, for overpayments made to him, and subsequently suspended against 1st Lieut. Robert Craig (S. O. 1, Jan. 4, Sig. Office.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. James B. Burbank, 3d Art.; Capt. Charles H. Noble and 2d Lieut. Elias Chandler, 10th Inf., will assemble at the San Antonio Arsenal, Jan. 7, to fix responsibility for the damaged condition of the stocks of three Springfield rifles (S. O. 2, Jan. 6, D. Tex.)

Retirements of Enlisted Men.

Corpl. James Nugent, Co. B, Battalion of Engineers, Jan. 8,

DEPARTMENT NEWS.**Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Schofield.**

A despatch from New Orleans says that Fort Jackson, near the mouth of the Mississippi, is in danger of being undermined and ruined, owing to a change of bed of a branch of the river.

The *Gazette* says: "Col. Berry has telegraphed friends that an additional \$50,000 will no doubt be appropriated for the Barracks at Newport, Ky., but that a new location will be secured."

A large concrete magazine in the redoubt containing powder and material for manufacturing pyrotechnics blew up at Fort Monroe, Va., Jan. 9, from spontaneous combustion. The glass in the officers' quarters and hotel suffered.

Dept. of Texas.—Brig. Gen. D. S. Stanley.

Fort Bliss has been transferred from the Missouri to this Department.

The *El Paso Times*, referring to a rumor that Fort Hancock is to be abandoned, says: "The troops stationed there have been at work for some time in constructing a substantial and massive levee around the whole military reservation. This does not look much like abandoning the post. Verily, the ways of that War Department of ours are past finding out."

Dept. of Dakota.—Brig. Gen. J. T. H. Ruger.

A special of Jan. 9 from Fort Keogh, Mont., says: "The weather Friday night was the coldest of the season." Spirit thermometers at the post hospital registered fifty below zero, which is their minimum, but the weather must have been much colder."

Division of the Pacific.—Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard.

A handsome roster of troops serving in the Division of the Pacific reaches us this week. It contains a mass of information, is neatly and tastefully bound, and creditable to the printing establishment of the Division.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WEST POINT, N. Y.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1886.

THE result of the semi-annual examination was made known yesterday so far as the names of deficient cadets is concerned. There were a great number of unfortunates—forty-five failed to pass, and of these four were conditioned until next June, when they will have to pass a satisfactory examination in mechanics. Of the others thirty-nine were ordered to their homes, which means that they will be discharged, and two were turned back from the Third to the Fourth Class. Of the forty-five, nine belonged to the Second Class, six to the Third Class and thirty to the Fourth Class. The unlucky ones all left in the afternoon amid sorrowful farewells, for many were favorites in their classes. The representation by States of those who have fallen out is: New York, five; Texas, Pennsylvania, Louisiana and Kentucky, three each; Tennessee, South Carolina, Massachusetts, Illinois, West Virginia, and "At Large," two each; Mississippi, Ohio, Wisconsin, New Mexico, North Carolina, California, Indiana, New Hampshire, Missouri, Utah and Minnesota, one each. The toboggan slide has become the favorite place of rendezvous every afternoon. The fastest time so far is 13 seconds. As the distance passed over is about 700 feet, the rate is nearly a mile a minute. The following rules have been promulgated:

It will be open for use only between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., and 3 P. M. and 5.30 P. M. On account of the limited size of the platform, spectators are requested not to occupy it. It is not built strong enough to be safe when crowded with people. Only those who intend to slide are to occupy it. For the safety and good of all using the toboggan slide, the following things are forbidden: 1. Its use by those under 16 years of age, except as passengers; 2. The use of toboggans having projecting runners, or of sleds of any kind; 3. Steering with bare shoes; 4. Bells or other ornaments likely to drop off; 5. Starting before one's predecessor has crossed the bridge; 6. Going on a toboggan more than three at a time; 7. Its use except at the prescribed times; 8. Dogs, N. B.—Get up and out of the way as soon as you stop, and take your toboggan with you, so as to avoid collision.

The officers had another hop in Schofield Hall last Thursday evening, which was fairly well-attended. Lieut. Landis was the manager.

We have had a great deal of snow this winter. In some places alongside the walks it is in piles eight feet high. A large number of tons of fine clear ice have been already stored in the icehouses.

The funeral of the late Col. Julian McAllister, U. S. A., took place last Thursday. The remains arrived on the 1 o'clock train and, being met at the top of the hill in front of the library, were taken to the cemetery, where brief funeral services were held by the chaplain from Governor's Island. Two daughters, a niece, a son and a brother followed to the grave. The pall bearers were Dr. Sutherland, Gen. Burns, Gen. Van Buren, Col. Mordecai, Capt. Shaler and Whipple, Major Sanger, Captain Charles Morris, and Lieut. A. D. Andrews. Besides a large number of civilian friends were present. The escort consisted of the Engineer company, under Capt. Price.

Lieut. and Mrs. Philbrick, 11th Inf., spent several days here last week. They were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Gordon.

Mr. William R. Michie, eldest son of Professor Michie, left this morning for Baltimore, where he is to embark on a sailing vessel to go to Cuba for a six weeks' pleasure trip.

There will be a cadet hop on Saturday evening. It is probable that one will be given every other Saturday until the drills begin in March.

FORT DAVIS, TEX.

THE Presidio County News, of Jan. 7, says:

Capt. J. C. Thompson has been ill for several days, but is thought to be somewhat better.... Lieut. Levi R. Hunt, of the 10th Cav., with his wife, spent a few days this week visiting among friends at Fort Davis.... Lieut. W. H. Barnum, with a detachment of twenty-five men, have gone to Fort Hancock to help build a dyke.... We learn that Col. D. R. Clendenin and Mrs. Clendenin are at their home in Zellwood, Fla., in the midst of friends, and are both in good health and enjoying themselves greatly.

STANDING OF THE WEST POINT CADETS.

We give here the standing of the several classes Military Academy as just determined by the semi-annual examination. The numbers following the names show the standing in the several studies in the following order:

- 1st Class—Engineering, Law, History, Ordnance and Gunnery.
2d Class—Mechanics, Chemistry, Drawing, Tactics.
3d Class—Mathematics, French and Drawing.
4th Class—Mathematics, English.

1ST CLASS.—65 MEMBERS.			
Adams.....	64 64 64	Lochridge.....	20 20 19 13
Albright.....	58 58 61	Loveridge.....	41 52 47-56
Alexander.....	39 37 41 35	Lucas.....	2 2 3
Baker.....	26 62 62 59	Martin, C. H.....	14 7 6 38
Beach, F. H.....	50 25 30 40	McAlexander.....	45 59 38 51
Bourke.....	38 17 14 44	McClure.....	28 23 16 41
Brace.....	31 49 31 39	Meyer.....	5 8 9 7
Cronin.....	36 37 17 53	Miley.....	19 21 4 22
Dade.....	51 30 33 43	Moriarty.....	43 55 55 29
Davis, R. F.....	7 1 12 20	Rixton.....	10 43 50 45
Dean.....	33 38 39 49	Peck.....	11 18 49 27
Donaldson, T. Q.....	39 44 34 10	Rivers.....	10 15 24 35
Evans, E. W.....	44 50 60 34	Robinson.....	17 31 42 6
Evans, F. D.....	56 38 21 30	Russell.....	13 12 12 4
Farnsworth.....	40 39 48 28	Schenck.....	61 24 36 48
Foster, A. B.....	37 22 15 17	Schumm.....	32 18 22 9
Gatchell.....	24 14 29 27	Seay.....	57 40 52 33
Garbade.....	46 45 50 38	Shaw.....	25 33 20 31
Gray.....	48 32 44 57	Slavens.....	25 23 35 31
Greig.....	47 45 32 25	Smoke.....	60 41 57 55
Hall, H.....	34 61 58 60	Squire.....	6 4 5 11
Hall, T. W.....	23 51 41 54	Straub.....	15 29 25 8
Hanson.....	52 34 54 50	Taylor, W. L.....	63 60 46 57
Harman.....	36 46 51 26	Tripp.....	29 47 23 32
Hersey.....	59 64 37 47	Wassell.....	62 53 45 61
Hinds, E.....	4 9 11 24	Weigel.....	27 33 20 31
Hunter.....	21 6 3 23	Wheeler.....	5 13 10 2
Isham.....	18 55 53 46	Wilkins.....	3 10 28 5
Jenkins.....	22 5 13 14	Williamson.....	42 16 27 15
Jones, W. K.....	55 56 40 52	Wittenmeyer.....	54 63 63 63
Lauders.....	12 19 18 19	Worthington.....	— — — —
Lehman.....	49 42 56 58	Young, E. C.....	9 3 8 18
Lewis.....	33 30 20 35		

2D CLASS.—45 MEMBERS.			
Anderson.....	24 34 13 19	Littabrant.....	41 42 15 44
Burr.....	7 9 23 2	March.....	11 17 10 10
Butler.....	43 45 43 40	McAndrew.....	30 13 53
Chadway.....	19 15 22 18	McDonald.....	30 23 29 36
Christman.....	13 13 38 30	McKinstry.....	4 1 7
Dashell.....	29 39 11 25	Overton.....	12 14 49 45
Donaldson, C. V.....	45 44 14 32	Palmer.....	6 5 7 17
Fenton.....	15 31 30 47	Peirce.....	14 8 6 8
Foster, C. L.....	34 38 16 21	Perry, A. W.....	39 46 51 24
French.....	37 20 17 41	Preston.....	32 24 34 10
Gallup.....	3 6 9 6	Quay.....	26 33 55 37
Grisard.....	15 15 4 18	Russ.....	25 16 20 31
Harris.....	22 47 46 20	Ryan, J. P.....	31 11 19 29
Hart, W. H.....	33 41 41 46	Sample.....	D 30 5 22
Hartman.....	27 28 34 26	Stockle.....	D 35 21 50
Hayden.....	8 3 26 15	Stoppel.....	28 27 42 27
Hedekia.....	18 29 3 14	Vance.....	44 57 25 9
Helmeick.....	40 19 20 31	Vestal.....	9 10 32 6
Horne.....	36 21 50 33	Wilder.....	23 16 55
Howe.....	21 32 23 23	Wilson.....	35 25 37 38
Jervy.....	1 1 8 1	Wilson.....	5 7 47 11
Judson.....	2 2 2 12	Winn.....	10 12 31 3
Koester.....	17 22 36 26		

3D CLASS.—57 MEMBERS.			
Barrios.....	60 8 59	Lambdin.....	14 20 26
Barroll.....	21 27 17	Langhorne.....	23 23 23
Bethel.....	37 18 49	Lassiter.....	34 4 31
Blake.....	17 14 13	Leake.....	58 55 12
Bookmiller.....	49 52 42	Lee.....	30 12 18
Bryan.....	40 34 27	Leitch.....	39 43 15
Burkhardt.....	45 53 38	Mann.....	25 32 32
Campbell.....	17 37 10	Martin.....	25 16 20 31
Clemon.....	41 42 46	McGlaughlin.....	22 23 38
Cole.....	43 54 26	McGregor.....	5 40 22
Crawford.....	40 49 61	Nornoye.....	57 29 20
D'Armit.....	8 9 47	Peterson.....	38 35 53
Ellis.....	9 11 54	Phillips.....	33 56 44
Flagler.....	4 7 7	Piper.....	23 39 5
Graves.....	42 57 56	Rhodes.....	31 28 8
Haad.....	18 46 18	Skerret.....	56 33 11
Hagadorn.....	19 51 1	Sladen.....	54 47 30
Hains.....	13 50 2	Stockam.....	48 57 29
Harding.....	2 15 10	Strickler.....	53 58 51
Harrison.....	35 35 35	Sydenham.....	20 28 10
Harts, W. W.....	6 16 6	Taylor, J. R. M.....	52 19 3
Irwin.....	55 59 39	Webster.....	27 38 34
Johnson, B.....	11 44 43	Wilcox.....	1 1 4
Jordan.....	29 17 50	Winslow.....	1 1 4
Kelly.....	24 6 14	Winston, E. T.....	3 13 21
Kemp.....	32 30 41	Wood.....	36 22 25
Kenly.....	12 21 9	Wools.....	56 48 62
Kirkman.....	26 3 50	Young, C.....	50 25 57
Lacey.....	51 41 52		

4TH CLASS.—93 MEMBERS.			
Andrews.....	42 38	Kingsley.....	80 101
Bandholtz.....	17 8	Krayenbuhl.....	39 47
Beach, R. J.....	12 22	Lafitte.....	83 90
Bennet.....	22 26	Ladley.....	72 102
Bromwell.....	60 104	Lamb.....	94 107
Brown.....	60 104	Lamorcous.....	23 78
Butts.....	70 50	Learnard.....	55 42
Caldwell, F. M.....	16 49	Lindsay.....	56 32
Caldwell, V. A.....	78 34	Lyon.....	34 45
Clark, C. C.....	93 75	Marshall.....	85 37
Clark, H. C.....	30 19	Maudlin.....	62 14
Clark, R. B.....	89 97	McDowell.....	59 60
Cleary.....	36 48	McMaster.....	62 62
Corcoran.....	14 5	Merillat.....	20 24
Cordray.....	49 43	Meyer.....	24 33
Davis, M. F.....	21 25	Miller.....	68 91
Davis, Wm. Church.....	5 9	Montgomery.....	69 40
Davis, Wm. Claude.....	79 70	Moore.....	39 71
Deakney.....	2 2	Murray.....	57 63
Dease.....	71 23	Neston.....	57 93
Duncan.....	86 87	Nichol.....	82 95
Farish.....	41 39	Nottingham.....	37 77
Ferguson.....	27 50	Perry, H. R.....	70 105
Fleming.....	45 74	Piomman.....	67 56
Fox.....	33 27	Plummer.....	90 73
Frazier.....	10 30	Powell.....	47 81
Gatley.....	60 51	Rand.....	73 65
Gose.....	51 81	Rayburn.....	81 92
Guyer.....	75 55	Rennard.....	6 16
Hamilton, C. T.....	32 30	Rowell.....	48 60
Hamilton, J.....	13 18	Ruggles.....	4 4
Hearn.....	19 54	Rushing.....	64 70
Heavy.....	62 55	Ryan, J. A.....	40 54
Hine, C. D.....	16 16	Saith, G.....	57 63
Hines, R. E.....	40 38	Smith, H. A.....	66 53
Hobbs.....	31 61	Snow.....	28 28
Hornbrook.....	35 21	Swain.....	54 17
Hoekins.....	53 53	Symmonds.....	88 80
Jackson.....	29 24	Todd.....	9 7
Jadwin.....	1 1	Uline.....	64 12
Johnson, W. O.....	1 1	Voorhes.....	18 6
Jones, S. G.....	14 82	Wallace.....	46 9
Keech.....	61 62	Wholly.....	— —
Keller.....	8 3	Winston, T. W.....	7 13
Kennedy.....	76 58	Wolf.....	74 35
Ketcham.....	43 11		

* Not examined—on sick leave till Aug. 23, 1887.

The General Standing of the 4th Class has not yet been made out.

The names with blanks opposite them have been turned back into the class.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

WASHINGTON BARRACKS, D. C.

JANUARY 11, 1887.

NAVIGATION on the Potomac is closed for the present, the river just now being a large sheet of ice. Hundreds of people enjoy the winter scenery of this post. The fine effect produced by the bare trees against the glowing blue of a typical winter sky made many picturesque bits only to be fully appreciated by the ether. Down the river the keen, yet exhilarating, northwest wind came sweeping, bringing a ruddy glow into the faces of those who had taken advantage of the fine condition of the ice to spin on the river.

The cutting and packing of ice commenced to-day; the men will be kept busy for several days until the usual supply is secured.

Major W. F. Tucker, Paymaster, U. S. A. visited this post on Jan. 7.

A General Court-martial, of which Col. H. M. Black, 25d Inf., is president, assembled in the library this morning.

Mr. Gilbert B. Walden, the humorist from Virginia, gave an excellent entertainment in the Recreation Hall last evening.

A hop will be given by the Gibson Social Club this Tuesday evening.

The Shamrock Social Society held their bi-monthly meeting in the reading room of Battery E, Jan. 9. The chief topic of conversation being the success of their second annual ball on the 17th of March, (La le Padrug), St Patrick's Day.

ORICE MAT CUMAT.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

DAVID'S ISLAND, N. Y. H.

JANUARY 9, 1887.

THE ball given at the new mess hall, Dec. 22, by the officers of David's Island, was a very pleasant affair. About 150 guests, including those on the island, participated. Many officers from forts in the harbor and prominent citizens from N. Y. City came up on the steamer Osceola and returned at 12 o'clock. The music by the David's Island band was very good; the orchestral pieces during supper very fine. Dancing was kept up until all the guests had to leave on the boat. The officers wore full dress and the men from New York evening dress. Among those present were noticed the Rev. Mr. Hixby of Pelham, Miss Schmidt, Miss Ogden, and Miss Soudam of Bartow on Sound; Mrs. Fisher, Haskell, Tompkins of New Rochelle, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Dun of New York, Mr. and Mrs. James, Col. and Mrs. O'Brien; Lieut. Pitcher, aide to General Schofield; Mrs. Schofield, Lieut. Andrews, Capt. and Mrs. Cook, Col. and Mrs. Hough, Col. and Mrs. Trotter, Mr. and Mrs. McNulty, Misses Kerrigan, and Miss Wayne of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Dunne of New York. The ladies all wore full ball dresses. Among those most handsomely dressed were: Mrs. Dingee, black velvet, point lace, and diamonds; Mrs. Dun, black silk, low neck and short sleeves, beautiful diamond necklace; Mrs. O'Brien, white silk in train; Mrs. James, elegant black velvet, point lace; Mrs. Trotter, black and white silk in train; Mrs. Holmes, black jet and silk; Miss Hitchcock, pink silk in train; Miss Ogden, white tulle; Mrs. Cook, white satin, pearl trimming, in train; Mrs. Cowles, white moire in train, low neck and short sleeves; Mrs. Warring, lavender silk and velvet; Miss Kerrigan, blue silk; Miss McNulty, white silk; Mrs. McNulty, heliotrope silk and velvet; Mrs. Bergland, black and jet in train; Mrs. Knight, black silk; Miss Soudam, blue silk, and short sleeves. Invitations are out for a german to be given in honor of Miss Kerrigan by Mrs. O'Brien, the 7th.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT CLARK, TEXAS.

At 2 o'clock P. M., Jan. 2, 1887, the ball of W. H. Lewis Post, No. 17, G. A. R., was filled by the members of the post, a number of the officers of the garrison and their families, and enlisted men and their families, the occasion being the memorial services in honor of Gen. John A. Logan, Comrade, G. A. R. The ball was artistically and beautifully draped in black, with rosettes of white, and appropriately arranged for the occasion. The ceremonies were opened by the Post Commander, after which the 19th Infantry Band played a dirge. The post was then called to attention by its commander; this was followed by the reading of the departed comrade's record, the drum bearing ruffles at the appropriate places. "Nearer my God to Thee" was then sung by a quartette, after which the memorial stand was surrounded by the members of the post, who uncovered, and prayer was offered by their chaplain. The post was then seated, and the quartette sang "Saviour Thy dying love." etc. An interesting and able address was delivered by Chaplain Merrill, U. S. A. Upon the conclusion of the chaplain's remarks, Gen. Smith was called upon. In his reply he dwelt upon some of the prominent characteristics which made Gen. Logan so marked a man among his fellows; his representative character as a thorough American and a man of the people; his fidelity to his convictions and his devotion to them at any cost; his kindly nature, and his freedom of intercourse with the humble people who sought his services, and finally his fitting union with a wife with whom he was united in a degree seldom found in this world. His death, said Gen. Smith, creates a greater void than would that of any other man in America.

The quartette next sang the doxology, and the ceremonies were completed by the post.

Miss Smith, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Taylor, Lieut. Hammond and Sergeant Reese, composing the quartette, have won the praise of all present for the kindness shown the post; also Miss A. Wirth, to whose skilful hands and untiring zeal was owing the beautiful appearance of the ball.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MEADE, D. T.

The holiday season was fully enjoyed at our "Post in the Hills." The enlisted men had their usual dinners and balls at Christmas, and their children were also made happy through the thoughtful generosity of Mrs. Lieut. Slocum, who prepared for their especial pleasure a most beautiful Christmas tree, lavishly endowed with toys, candies, etc. On New Year's eve the garrison were very delightfully entertained by Gen. and Mrs. Forsyth, the commanding officer's quarters being decorated for the occasion with wreaths and festoons, made from the cedars that cover the Black Hills. The large rooms were well filled with elegantly attired ladies, and officers, both cavalry and infantry, in full dress. Col. and Mrs. Telford kept "open house" on New Year's day, Capt. Eddy and Mrs. Forsyth, and Mr. and Mrs. Clifford. A "tipping spread" of fruit and delicate viands, together with a royal bowl of ice egg nog formed the nucleus for a merry throng of visitors until it was time to dress for the masquerade ball given by the "Bachelors." It was an event never to be forgotten by the gay participants, and never was a New Year ushered in by a jollier crowd than assembled in the Fort Meade hop room and danced to the inspiring strains of the 7th Cavalry Band on Jan. 1, 1887.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT BRIDGER, WYO.

CHRISTMAS eve at Fort Bridger was an eventful occasion. A handsome tree was decorated, and the festival attracted a large audience. All the children received a nice present, and there was an abundance of cake and confectionery for the troops. The exercises at the tree were as follows: Song—"All Hail the Power of Jesus' Name." Prayer. Song—"Nearer My God to Thee." Entrance of Santa Claus. Distribution of gifts, etc. Song—"Take the Name of Jesus with You." Benediction.

FORT CLARK, TEX.

THE Brackett News, of Jan. 8, says:

The festivities and enjoyments of the post have been unusually attractive during the holiday season. Most of the officers had Christmas trees in their quarters for the entertainment of their children. The one at Col. Jordan's was especially attractive, and was visited during the day by all the officers and ladies in the post, and was universally considered "unsurpassable." At night Gen. Smith entertained a large party of ladies and gentlemen at a dinner en regle and in costume de rigueur. Tuesday night Miss Maie Smith gave a dancing party to the "young people," at which was served a delicious lunch. Tuesday night's conviviality was followed on Wednesday afternoon by a "german" given by Lieut. C. C. Hewitt in the Hop Rooms. Another social event of the highest importance was the "Drive what" party at the Chateau des Garçons Thursday evening, given by Lieut. Ives and Lieut. French. The holiday festivities closed Saturday evening with a "New Year's Reception" by the ladies at the Hop Rooms, which were decorated for the occasion in an unusually attractive manner. Lieut. Hammond, who has charge of the theatricals, will present another play next week, and the "Mikado," which is being rehearsed, will follow at an early date.

FORT OMAHA, NEB.

THE Excelsior of Jan. 8 says:

Mrs. Miller and Miss Kittie Miller, are soon to return to Detroit. Mrs. Col. Fletcher's two sisters are paying her a visit. Mr. Brayton, of Chicago, has been visiting his sister, Mrs. Sarson, wife of Lieut. H. B. Sarson. Lieut. Pettit, 8th Inf., and Lieut. Bingham, 9th Cav., Fort Niobrara, put in an appearance at the Officers' club this week. In spite of the fact that the thermometer registered below zero on New Year's day, callers were busy running from house to house. The following ladies received: Mrs. Wheaton, her mother, Mrs. Miller and Miss Kittie Miller, Mrs. Wheaton's sister and Miss Earle, Mrs. Fletcher, her mother, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Butler, Mr. Haskins, Mrs. Sarson and her mother, Mrs. Brayton and Mrs. Porter, and her sister, Mrs. J. S. Mallory, and Mrs. and Miss Dempsey.

FORT SIDNEY, NEB.

THE Excelsior says:

Lieut. Farmer is at Fort Bridger on a short leave. Miss McClintock, of Omaha, is the guest of Mrs. Maj. Downey. There was an incipient fire Thursday in the band quarters, caused by the upsetting of a lamp. Capt. and Mrs. Haughey gave a high tea Thursday evening in honor of Mr. Edward Maucourt and bride. The Fort Sidney Social Club gave a holiday hop at the post theatre on Wednesday evening.

FORT LARAMIE, WYO.

THE Excelsior says:

Miss Williams is to visit Omaha, the guest of Colonel Fletcher at Fort Omaha. A progressive euchre party was given Christmas week by Mr. and Mrs. Corcoran. The officers of Fort Laramie are preparing a play, "Confusion," which will include Mr. and Mrs. Woodbridge, Mr. and Mrs. Howell, Dr. and Mrs. Breckinridge, Mrs. Neely, Williams, Mr. Corcoran, Mr. Lassagne and Mr. Barber. A hop was given to Miss Gibbon, daughter of Gen. Gibbon, and to Mr. Vollum on the occasion of their departure for Omaha.

RIFLE RECORD OF THE THIRD INFANTRY.

COL. BROOKE recently issued an order expressing his appreciation of the efforts of the selected marksmen of the 3d Infantry at the recent competitions at Fort Snelling, Minn., and Leavenworth, Kansas. At Fort Snelling five of the Department team were members of the regiment, viz: Corpl. Daykin, Co. H; Sergt. Marti, Co. B; Sergt. Drake, Co. K; Corpl. Palmer, Co. E, and Sergt. Zobel, Co. G.

At Fort Leavenworth two of these five competitors won places on the Division team, viz: Corpl. Palmer, Co. E, and Sergt. Zobel, Co. G. Col. Brooke says: "The close attention given to rifle practice has undoubtedly led to these results. The standing of the men who have reflected this credit on the regiment is given in Division and Department Orders." With reference to this a correspondent writes as follows:

The point of interest is, have its representatives, in the matches here contested, maintained the remarkable record of the regiment for the two preceding years, or have they, when separated from it, when removed from their own ranges, when in competition with other organizations, when handled by officers of other regiments, and marked by other scores—have they under these altered circumstances maintained the record of the regiment which they represented? Let us go into this mathematically, for the sake of arriving in so far as is possible, unless argument. There are 84 companies, batteries and troops in the Department of Dakota. From these 84 organizations the Department team of 12 riflemen was to be selected. The mathematical proportion which the 10 companies of the 3d Infantry should have furnished as their quota of the 12 was one and four-tenths men. As a matter of fact they furnished about four times this number, or five men of the twelve, lacking but one man of constituting just one-half of the entire team of the Department of Dakota. And at this time the ten companies of the regiment represented about one-eighth of the competing strength of the organizations in the Department.

We find in the Division of the Missouri 230 companies, batteries and troops. From this number the proportion which the ten companies of the 3d Infantry should have furnished to the twelve riflemen of the Division Team was five-tenths (0.5) men. In reality two of the representatives of the regiment won places upon that team, or once more, as on the Department Team, the regiment furnished a number just four times greater than its quota, constituting one-sixth of the team of the Division. In this ability of the regiment was again demonstrated, equally as at Snelling, and singularly enough precisely to the same high degree of four times its mathematical quota. It is somewhat remarkable, however, that the Missouri Battalion found no representation on the Division Team, the two men upon it coming from Shaw and Custer. Had Missouri quoted its record, which has invariably been far in advance of Shaw and Custer, at least four representatives would have been found on the Team of the Division.

Finally, no members of the regiment were selected from the Division to compete for the Army Team, and the record ceases here. There was no other regiment which held five places on the Department Team or more than one place on the Division Team.

We should judge from the above results that the regiment has in no wise deteriorated from its standing of No. 1 in the Army for two years, that Col. Brooke is thoroughly justified in his commendation of the regiment in orders, for their efficiency, and that it should be a source of pride to each of its members that proficiency, ability, zeal and a remarkable unity of purpose, though scattered through three different posts, has signified its efforts and assured its success.

COURT-MARTIAL CASES.

In the case of a soldier tried for making away with an overcoat, Lieut. Gen. Sheridan says: "The application to the second charge is irregular, being in an alternative form and charging him generally with 'otherwise disposing of property,' which is not an offence under the 17th Article of War. Attention was invited to this irregularity when the charges were returned for trial, but they were not corrected."

TROOP F, EIGHTH CAVALRY.

A FORT DAVIS correspondent writes: "By the courtesy of Capt. J. C. Thompson, we took a look at the dinner of Troop F on Christmas day. It consisted of roast turkeys with oyster dressing, fresh pork, vegetables of all sorts, finely prepared, several kinds of cake, decorated with iced fruits, doughnuts, crullers, mince pies, fresh fruits, etc. Dinners of like character were enjoyed by the other troops and companies. The soldiers know how to have a good time when they set about it, and they do not fail to improve the occasion when it offers. We also looked through the barracks of Capt. Thompson's troop, and found them finely supplied with bath rooms, with both cold and hot water, and every convenience. They evidently stand by each other and each others interests, and both officers and troop are to be congratulated in having everything in such nice shape."

TROUBLE AT FORT DUCHESNE.

THE troubles at Fort Du Chesne, Utah, which post was established last summer, have culminated in the detail of a General Court-martial to try Col. Frederick W. Benten, major 9th Cav. The court, which is to convene Feb. 7, at Fort Du Chesne, is as follows: Col. August V. Kautz, 8th Inf., and Henry C. Merriam, 7th Inf.; Lieut.-Cols. Nathan W. Osborne, 6th Inf.; Robert H. Offey, 17th Inf., and Joshua S. Fletcher, Jr., 24 Inf., and Majors Andrew S. Burt, 8th Inf.; James S. Casey, 17th Inf.; Edmund Butler, 24 Inf., and William J. Lyster, 6th Inf., with Capt. Allen H. Jackson, 7th Inf., as the judge-advocate of the court. C. I. Benten is the officer who distinguished himself at the battle of the Little Big Horn while captain in the 7th Cav., and was selected to command Fort Du Chesne when the post was established. Gen. Absalom Baird, Inspector-General, is now on his way to Fort Du Chesne to make a special investigation of matters at the post under special orders from Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan. It is claimed by Col. Benten's friends that he has been made a scapegoat for other offenders.

The difficulties at Fort Du Chesne are said to have originated in the failure to properly locate the post in the beginning, and to properly supply it when it was located, so that the troops were subjected to great and unnecessary hardships, on their way to the post as well as after their arrival there.

Matters kept going from bad to worse until Gen. Crook sent his Inspector-General, Major R. H. Hall, to investigate and report. The result was that Col. Hatch, 9th Cav., was ordered to Omaha for consultation and thence to Fort Du Chesne to take command of the post. There seems to be no question but that there has been mismanagement somewhere, the controversy being as to who is responsible, the Department or the Post authorities.

THE ARMY MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

THIS Association held its annual meeting on Wednesday and elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President, Adj.-Gen. Drum; Vice President, Comy. Gen. Macfeely; vice Paymtr. Gen. Rochester; resigned; Secretary and Treasurer, Lt. Duval; Executive Committee, Cols. Huntington and Wilson. The following amendments to the constitution were adopted: To have fiscal and business year run from April 1 to March 31 and the annual meeting held on the third Tuesday of the first month; to include in class 9 members 65 years old; to make benefit surplus account a sub-account of special reserve, and to cover forfeitures into it instead of into the general reserve; to take from general reserve, for expenses, only what is actually required and to reimburse by a uniform per capita tax the following year; to amend the amendments authorizing the formation of Groups B and C; to deprive the executive committee of the power to revoke certificates; to substitute the word "benefit" for "gratuity"; to substitute "\$3,000" for "\$2,500" in fixing the maximum of the benefit to be paid; to add to the benefit surplus the interest derived from the special reserve; defining the special and the general reserve, and requiring the latter to bear the burdens and permitting it to enjoy the advantages of all bond transactions; to substitute "benefit" for "benefits"; to make section 16, by-laws, consistent with section 14, if amended; insert the word "fiscal" before the word "year," occurring first in sec. 22. Lieut. E. B. Weeks, J. S. Pettit, J. Y. M. Blunt, E. W. McCasker, Lewis Merriam and J. A. Hutton have been admitted to membership.

MODERN BATTLES.

TOLSTOY in his "War and Peace" denies that battles can be fought on elaborate prearranged plans. He asserts that while miles separate the chief from subordinate Generals they must fight according to emergencies, often in direct opposition to original orders; that, the battle once hotly commenced, it is the men themselves (often a single regiment) that decide the fortunes of the day; that a mere chance, an accident, may do it; that staff officers often sneak when carrying orders into the thick of the fight, refuse to go under fire, and return and report from hearsay and guesswork; that the quick fluctuations of a great battle prevent the distant chief from getting news and acting on it before there is a complete reversal of affairs—in fact, that a fight once on is mainly a grand surmimage decided largely by the staying qualities of the men who hold and use the guns—the rank and file.

THE MESS.

She was a Boston girl and was receiving on New Year's with a friend in Washington.

"Ah, Miss X," said an aesthetic Lieutenant, who had just been presented, "You are from Boston, I believe."

"Yes, that is my home."

"Delightful place, Boston. So intellectual. So classic, I may say. Such elegant people. Such an air of refinement permeating every environment. Nothing loud; nothing coarse; nothing vulgar. Delightful, delightful."

"You bet your life it is," she replied, innocently; "but as far as I've got, I think Washington takes the cake."

When they got the Lieutenant out of the wreck he started to make an application for a pension.—Washington Critic.

THE Omaha Herald says: "The Colorado Legislature, just about to convene, can boast at least one remarkable member. He served three years in the Army as private. Gradually the privatesoldiers are coming to the front, officers having killed each other off in the Century."

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Left the Navy-yard at Norfolk, Va., Jan. 6, 1887, and dropped down to Hampton Roads Va., for a trial, and returned Jan. 8 to Norfolk. Will sail on a cruise to the West Indies, returning to Hampton Roads about May, 1887.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 22 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robert Boyd. At New York Navy-yard. Will be put out of commission—her officers and crew being transferred to the Richmond.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Sailed from Aspinwall Jan. 9, for Key West, Fla.

S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Adml. D. L. Bratne.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Reported by cable to have arrived at Port Said Jan. 11.

Rear Admiral D. L. Bratne, in a letter dated Nov. 17, from Montevideo, orders Commander Charles McGregor, with the Alliance, after duty to which he has been assigned on the East Coast of Africa is completed, to proceed to Cape Town, thence to St. Paul de Leonada, thence to St. Helena, and thence to Rio de Janeiro, where he will await orders.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Brees. Sailed from Montevideo for Maldonado Dec. 11. All well. Intend to sail for ports on South coast of South America and the Falkland Islands, and to reach Rio about June 1, 1887.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. Arrived at Montevideo Nov. 9.

European Station—R. Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. Arrived at Alexandria, Egypt, Dec. 11, after five days passage from Malta.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Geo. W. Coffin. Reported by cable to have arrived at Gaboon, West Coast of Africa, Jan. 4, 1887.

Pacific Station—Capt. J. H. Gillis
(in temporary command).

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Arrived at Panama Nov. 14.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns Captain J. H. Gillis. Arrived at Mare Island Dec. 30. Will go out of commission and undergo repairs.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. Arrived at Montevideo Nov. 20.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. J. Crittenden Watson. Reported by cable to have arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, Dec. 16.

MONONGARELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr. S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. At Apia, Samoa Island, Oct. 15. To leave for Easter Island about Oct. 25, and from there to Valparaiso, where she is expected to arrive about the middle of January.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 3 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. At Sitka, where she will winter. Address care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal.

VANDALIA, 3d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry L. Howison. Arrived at Valparaiso, Chili, Dec. 16.

Asiatic Station—Rear-Adml. Ralph Chandler.

Vessel with (+), address, Mail, General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. E. O. Matthews. Arrived at Bombay, Dec. 6. Health of ship's company good.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Arrived at Singapore Dec. 18.

Comdr. Theo. F. Jewell, in a letter from Colombo, Ceylon, Dec. 3, calls attention to the unusual civility of the English authorities at Aden, both military and naval, to the officers of the ship. A special torpedo practice, with Whitehead torpedoes, was had for our benefit, and was witnessed by several officers of the ship.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, f. s. a. s., Commander Merrill Miller. At Yokohama, Japan, Dec. 10.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. Was at Hong Kong, Dec. 10, having been relieved at Canton by H. B. M. S. Espoir.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 12 guns, Captain Thos. O. Selfridge, commanding. Reported by cable to the JOURNAL to have arrived at Yokohama, Japan, Dec. 26.

OSISPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlensy. Has been ordered to return to New York by the middle of February, 1887. Arrived at Algiers, Jan. 9. Has encountered a great deal of bad weather. Reported by cable to have arrived at Gibraltar, Spain, Jan. 14, 1887.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander T. Nelson. Left Canton, China, Oct. 31, for her winter station at Tientsin, where she arrived Nov. 26.

Apprentice Training Squadron.

Commander Charles H. Davis senior officer.

Mail matter for the Jamestown, Saratoga, and Portsmouth, should be sent as follows: Up to Feb. 10, by Brazil Co.'s steamer, leaving New York about that date. Address care of U. S. Consul, Bridgetown, Barbadoes, between Feb. 10 and March 1. Address care U. S. Consul, Base-Terre, St. Kitts. After March 1, per U. S. s. and including Brazil Co.'s steamer, leaving New York about March 24. Care U. S. Consul, at St. Thomas, W. I. After March 24, address Newport, R. I.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 13 guns, Comdr.

Chas. J. Train. Sailed from Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 22, on her winter cruise.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Comdr. T. F. Kane. Gunner ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station F, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiving ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Edwin White. Sailed from Fort Monroe, on her winter cruise, Dec. 22.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. Sailed from Norfolk, Va., Dec. 22, on her winter cruise.

On Special Service.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. At New York Navy-yard.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Comd. George F. F. Wilde. At Norfolk Navy-yard. Assigned to the North Atlantic Squadron. As soon as she is ready for sea, her commander will report for duty to the Admiral commanding the station.

The Dolphin is to be assigned to the duty of deep sea sounding and surveying among the islands of the West Indies, and with especial reference to the deep basin of the Caribbean Sea, during the part of the year when fit weather can be expected. The Department has it in mind to fit this vessel for scientific uses altogether for exploration in American waters on both shores of the continent. Something after the style of the English ship the Challenger.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. At San Diego, Cal., Jan. 3.

St. MARY's, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. School ship. Alongside of dock, foot of East 31st Street, New York City.

ATLANTA, 3d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. At New York Navy-yard.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 20 guns, Capt. Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns. Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

FORTUNE, 4th rate. Lieutenant O. W. Lasher. At Norfolk, Va.

St. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails. Commander H. B. Seely. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns. Captain Joseph N. N. Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns. Captain Augustus P. Cooke. Receiving ship. At New York.

DALE, 8 guns. Commander Silas Casey. Receiving ship. At Washington, D. C.

PHLOX, Naval Academy tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER. Mate Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk.

The iron-clads Ajax, Catskill, Lehigh, Mahopac, Manhattan and Wyandotte, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

It was Assistant Engineer W. F. Durand, not W. F. Darrah, who was last week detached from the Dolphin and placed on waiting orders.

The British naval pensioners have been ordered to notify the Government of the names of the ships they would prefer to serve upon, or the ports they would prefer to be employed at, in view of being called into possible active service.

CAPTAIN MEADE's inventory board has about completed its labors, and it is said a tabulated statement of all the property possessed by the Navy and stored away in the Navy-yards will be submitted to Secretary Whitney early next week with a recommendation that no small percentage of it be disposed of at public auction.

THE Providence (R. I.) Journal says: The statesmen who want the Navy to be pressed into service as freight carriers, to make it self-supporting, would probably for similar reasons like to see the Army hired out as cowboys on the plains, or as street cleaners in the city, or Gen. Sheridan selling stamps in a post office window.

THE Board of Trade of Norfolk, Va., has been considering the "seeming unfriendly or negligent attitude of the administration towards the U. S. Navy-yard at that place," and having recommended some action, prompt, and vigorous, "not to ask for an appropriation for deepening some miserable ditch, but the bestowal of some interest or some attention upon one of the most magnificent properties possessed by the Government," a committee has been appointed to go to Washington and look into the matter.

THE board on concentration of naval supplies returned from Philadelphia Saturday afternoon. They made a cursory inspection of the books of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, but found nothing in the system that could be used by the Navy. The road makes purchases in seven minutes that would consume seven days of a naval official's time, owing to the red tape used in all Government transactions. The board left that night for Altoona to look over the supply depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The method of receiving, storing, issuing and of locating responsibility used by the road will be carefully studied. The work of transferring naval property to the general storekeepers of the several Navy-yards is progressing.

THE Chief of the Bureau of Equipment returned to Washington on Wednesday, having, while absent, inspected the work being done at the Boston Navy-yard to prepare for the reception of the material and plant he intends to transfer there from other yards. He also looked over the Tennessee while in New York, but could form no correct idea of the cost

of repairing her while her officers, crew, and equipments remain on board. He will again visit New York early next week when he hopes the transfer from the *Tennessee* to the *Richmond* will have been effected. The Secretary has signed an order turning over the *Tennessee* to the training service, but Commander Schley will secure its revocation if he finds the cost of putting her in condition for service as a receiving ship exceeds a reasonable amount. He will also look over the *Minnesota* to see what can be done with her in case the *Tennessee* is put in her place as receiving ship at New York.

The officers in charge of the *Chicago* report that she will be ready for trial in February, but Engineer-in-Chief Loring does not expect that she will be completed before April.

The *Boston* has been given several dock trials and her machinery works satisfactorily up to a limited horse power. The *Boston* will not be given a trial until the *Atlanta* returns from her next trip and the usefulness of the addition to her machinery has been shown.

Shortly after the last trial trip of the *Atlanta*, when Chief Engineer Melville took charge of her, it was discovered that her boilers had cracked, owing to unequal expansion and contraction. The damage was soon repaired and the boilers are now in good condition. This is a common mishap to new boilers, in foreign countries as well as here. The *Atlanta* will be ready for trial in a few weeks. If the introduction of a "separator" adds to the efficiency of the machinery the *Boston* will also be provided with one.

In objecting to the consideration of the bill, S. 720, for the relief of Rear-Admiral Carter, Senator Edmunds said:

I have some papers from the Navy Department showing the state of the retired rear-admirals who have been promoted to the retired list from commodores, and the compensations that are given to them, which show rather an incongruous and irregular and perhaps an improper state of things. I should be glad to have this bill go over until I can bring the papers here and call the attention of the Senate to them. Although something very like this, and perhaps worse, has been done in one or two instances, it is open to great question whether it is right as a matter of general principle and of general practice to do this thing. With every good wish for Admiral Carter, who is a very gallant man, I should be glad to have the bill go over until we can look into it.

REFERRING to the Nicaragua Canal bill, recently reported to the Senate by Senator Edmunds, Admiral Ammen said: "Several weeks ago a telegram was received from the President of Nicaragua stating that he would favor granting a concession to an American company should it put up for forfeiture \$200,000 in the event of failure to execute the work. An initiatory society has been formed in New York City, and the money will be deposited as required. The Nicaragua Canal will be made, and in the course of less than eight years from this date vessels will be passing through it. Within five years after the work is taken in hand vessels will be passing through of any draught. Nothing further is asked than a speedy act of incorporation of the canal company to transact business, and the rest will follow. Should this be neglected there are substantial reasons for believing that Nicaragua will look to Europe for capital, and European control will follow, and with it will pass the material and moral control of the whole isthmus and a dominance of the trade of the west coast and the seas beyond. A war that may cost \$500,000,000 will not regain what we would probably lose should we fail to charter a canal company that asks no guarantee of any kind."

NAVY GAZETTE.

Ordered.

JAN. 6.—Asst. Engineer Wm. S. Smith, to temporary duty at Portsmouth, N. H.

Captain Byron Wilson, assessor member of Board of Survey on the Hartford.

JAN. 7.—Boatswain Charles Miller, to special duty at the Navy-yard, League Island.

JAN. 8.—Lieutenant J. H. Bull, to duty on the Asiatic Station, per steamer Jan. 21 from San Francisco. Lieutenants Sidney H. May and M. L. Wood, to instruction in ordnance at Navy yard, Washington.

Assistant Engineer George E. Burd, to the Navy-yard, Boston.

Pay Inspector A. J. Clark, to take charge of the Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, on Feb. 16.

Civil Engineer Robert E. Peary, to duty under Bureau Yards and Docks.

JAN. 10.—Commander R. D. Evans, as senior member, and Lieut. Comdr. S. W. Very and Lieut. J. N. Hemphill as members of a board to inspect steel for the new vessels to be constructed by Cramp and Sons.

JAN. 11.—Captain N. H. Farquhar, to report to Captain J. A. Howell for duty on Dynamite Gun Board.

Passed Assistant Surgeon F. Anderson, to the Richmond.

JAN. 12.—Lieutenant C. S. Richman, to the Independence.

Sailmaker Wm. Cuddy, to duty under the Chief Constructor at the League Island, Navy-yard.

Detached.

JAN. 8.—Ensign A. C. Almy, from the *Tennessee* and placed on waiting orders.

Pay Director W. W. Williams, from Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Feb. 15, settle accounts and then wait orders.

Paymaster H. T. B. Harris, from the *Minnesota*, Jan. 31, and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, New York, under the general storekeeper.

Passed Assistant Paymaster W. C. McGowan, from the Navy-yard, New York, Jan. 30, and ordered to the *Minnesota*.

JAN. 10.—Ensign Roger Welles, Jr., from the Coast Survey and ordered to the *Thetis*.

Ensign R. F. Lopez, from the Torpedo Station, Jan. 25, and ordered to the *Thetis*.

Passed Assistant Surgeon D. N. Bertollette, from the *Tennessee* and ordered to the *Thetis*.

Assistant Paymaster James S. Phillips, from the Navy yard, New York, and ordered to duty at Port Royal, S. C.

Assistant Paymaster John Q. Lovell, from duty at Port Royal, S. C., and ordered to the *Thetis*.

JAN. 10.—Chief Engineer George W. Melville, from

the *Atlanta* and ordered to duty as inspector of the machinery of the two vessels to be constructed by Cramp and Sons.

Chief Engineer A. J. Kierstedt, from the Navy-yard, League Island, and ordered to inspect the machinery being built by the Columbia Iron Works and Dry Docks Company.

Naval Constructor Thomas E. Webb, from the Boston Navy-yard and ordered to inspect the construction of the vessels to be built by Cramp and Sons.

Assistant Naval Constructor Richard Gatewood, from special duty at Chester, Pa., and ordered to inspect construction of vessel by Columbia Iron Works.

Assistant Naval Constructor Lewis Nixon, from the Bureau of Construction and Repairs and ordered to report for special duty under Naval Constructor Webb.

JAN. 11.—Commander Silas Casey, from command of the *Dale*, Jan. 30, and ordered as inspector of the 5th Lighthouse District on Jan. 31.

Commander Robley D. Evans, as inspector of the 5th Lighthouse District.

Lieutenant Commander R. E. Impey, from the Washington Navy-yard and granted one year's leave with permission to leave the United States.

Lieutenant W. S. Cowles, as member of the Board of Inspection of Foreign Ships and ordered to command the *Despatch* on Jan. 15.

Lieutenant (junior grade) Waldemar D. Rose, from the *Independence* and ordered to duty as recorder of the Board of Inspection, of which Commodore Irwin is president.

Medical Inspector J. S. Dungan, from duty at San Francisco, Jan. 20, and placed upon the retired list on that date.

Leave.

Granted Passed Assistant Engineer A. V. Zane for six months.

Commissioned.

Commodore John Lee Davis, to be a rear admiral from Oct. 30, 1885.

Nominations.

JAN. 10.—Assistant Engineer Edward R. Freeman, to be a passed assistant engineer, Jan. 23, 1886, vice Stivers and Heaton, promoted.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Henry P. Harvey, to be a surgeon, Dec. 18, 1886, vice Law, retired.

Frederick Wilkinson Olcott, of New Jersey, to be an assistant surgeon in the Navy, to fill a vacancy.

Resigned.

Naval Cadet Wm. C. Antwerp.

MARINE CORPS.

JAN. 8.—2d Lieutenant Wm. H. Stayton, when the U. S. S. *Hartford* has been put out of commission, and her guard has been transferred to the Marine Barracks, Mare Island, Cal., detached from that post, and ordered to proceed by rail to Washington, D. C., and report in person to the commandant, U. S. M. C., for orders.

JAN. 13.—Captain F. H. Harrington granted leave of absence until Jan. 18.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending January 12, 1887:

Richard Callahan, coal heaver, died Nov. 18, 1886, on U. S. S. *Lancaster* at Montevideo, Uruguay.

FROM THE PACIFIC STATION.

CAPTAIN J. H. GILLIS, commanding the Pacific Squadron, writes from the *Hartford*, at San Francisco, Dec. 27, as follows: "The *Hartford* arrived in this port, Dec. 26, three days out from San Diego. On the trip from Payta to this port the ship has been twenty-six and a half days at sea, and during only three days of this period have the winds been favorable enough for plain sail; at other times it was possible to use fore and aft sail. Before anchoring at San Francisco the uptake of boiler No. 3 burst, and on the trip up both of the boilers which were used developed new cracks."

FROM THE ASIATIC STATION.

REAR ADMIRAL CHANDLER, under date of Yokohama, Jan. 10, 1887, where the flag ship *Marion* was at anchor, reports the disposition of the vessels of the Asiatic Squadron on that date as follows: The *Omaha*, at Chemulpo, Korea; the *Palos*, at Tientsin, China. The *Monocacy* was at Hong Kong, having been recently relieved at Canton by H. B. M. S. *Esper*, which vessel will look after foreign interests at that locality until the middle of December, when the *Monocacy* will again return to Canton and relieve the *Esper*. The *Marion*, the flag ship, is at Yokohama. Rear Admiral Chandler had received no tidings as yet of the arrival of the *Brooklyn* or *Asat* at Singapore on their way to the China coast. During his stay at Yokohama the Rear Admiral paid his respects to the Japanese officials at Tokio and Yokohama, and to the various members of the U. S. and foreign diplomatic and consular corps at both places. At Yokohama, Nov. 28, Rear Admiral Chandler and his personal staff were presented to the Mikado and Empress of Japan. The health of officers and men on the station remains excellent, and affairs are quiet.

Capt. E. O. Matthews, commanding the U. S. S. *Brooklyn*, in a letter dated Bombay, India, Dec. 9, 1886, writes: Leaving Muscat, Arabia, Oct. 27, reached Bushire, Persia, Oct. 31. Nov. 3 fired a salute in honor of the Shah's fifty-eighth birthday. On the 3d, accompanied by a party of officers, I left the ship for Shiraz, 175 miles, and from there forty miles to the ruins of Persepolis. At Shiraz we were met by a representative of the Shah's Devan (Deputy Governor General), who brought us horses for a remount upon passing the city, and one horse led in front as a mark of honor. A little further on we were met by a General, who was the Governor of the Province of Fars, and another led horse. By them we were escorted to the summer garden of the Shah's Devan, "Del-Go-Shar" (Place of Delight), where we were entertained during our stay until we left for Persepolis. During our stay at Del-Go-Shar we made official visits to the Prince, Shah's Devan, Foreign Agent and others who called on us. The Shah's Devan returned our call the day before we left. We were entertained with true Persian politeness during our stay, and when we left for Persepolis guards were sent ahead to notify the Governors where we stopped, so that we received every attention. At Zarcoon the Governor entertained us at breakfast. I was informed that it was by special instructions from the Shah and also from the Shah's Devan (the eldest son of the Shah, who is Governor General of the whole of southern Persia), resident at Isfahan. They seemed much interested in America and anxious to get cotton and tobacco seed from there, with instructions about culture and curing. America goes under the general name of Gangredonia or New World. We returned to the ship Nov. 22. The *Brooklyn* left Bushire and touched at Karachi, which has a fine harbor and is a flourishing city of 50,000, which has sprung up within a few years,

by means of American imports, such as kerosene and American drills. Capt. Matthews suggests the propriety of having a Consular representative there. Leaving Karachi the 3d inst., the ship arrived at Bombay the 6th, where liberty was given.

FROM THE EUROPEAN STATION.

REAR-ADMIRAL D. L. BRAINE, in a communication to the Navy Department, dated Montevideo, Uruguay, Nov. 19, 1886, states that the vessel arrived at Montevideo, Nov. 13, after experiencing 4-5 gales of wind en route from Rio de Janeiro. With the expected annual development of yellow fever at Rio de Janeiro, in the coming months of December, January, and February, and the presence of cholera at Buenos Ayres, Rear-Admiral Braine adds his movements circumscribed, and has postponed his trip up the Rio Plata river, as far as Rosario. He says Montevideo is very healthy, and Uruguay is very carefully guarded on and along all its interior and river lines. The health of the officers and crew of the *Lancaster* and *Tallapoosa* will be carefully looked after. Both vessels are coaled and provisioned for four months and can go to sea at any moment. If Montevideo continues healthy the vessels may remain at Maldonado. Should the cholera at Buenos Ayres increase the *Tallapoosa* will be sent to Santa Catharina, Brazil, to wait orders, or act at discretion when the sickly season is over. The *Lancaster*, after the *Tallapoosa* is disposed of, will cruise along the south coast; thence to the Falkland Islands, and thence, possibly, to St. Helena, arriving at Rio de Janeiro by June, 1887, where Rear-Admiral Braine hopes to meet the *Alliance*. The health of the officers and crews of the *Lancaster* and *Tallapoosa* is reported as excellent, all being benefited by the change from Rio de Janeiro to Montevideo.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

NAVAL ACADEMY.

ANAPOLIS, MD., Jan. 12, 1887.

MANY of the visitors during the Christmas holidays are still here, and in consequence the Cadets' hop on Saturday evening was very largely attended. Next Saturday the first of the series of private theatricals given by the officers will be held in the gymnasium.

The ice on the river has afforded excellent skating during the past week, and Naval Academy people have enjoyed it immensely.

The news of Ensign McClain's death was received here with great sorrow by the cadets and officers alike. Mr. McClain's cordial warm-heartedness during his stay at the Naval Academy won him a list of friends whose sympathy for Mrs. McClain in her affliction is as profound as sincere.

Cadet W. C. Van Antwerp has resigned.

NAVY PAY CASES.

DECISIONS BY THE SUPREME COURT IN TWO TEST CASES.

A DECISION was rendered by the United States Supreme Court on Monday, in the case of the United States, appellant, against Fred. M. Symonds, Lieutenant, U. S. N., appeal from the Court of Claims. Symonds, the plaintiff in error, was a Lieutenant in the Navy, and was assigned to duty April 1, 1882, as executive officer of the training ship *New Hampshire*. On July 7 of the same year the Secretary of the Navy issued an order to the effect that on and after August 1 the *New Hampshire* would not be considered as in commission for sea service. Her status after that date was not changed, and Lieut. Symonds continued to act on board of her as executive officer, but he received thenceforth only the shore pay of an officer of his grade, without rations or commutation therefor. The question presented is whether Lieut. Symonds's services after August 1 were performed "at sea," within the meaning of section 1,556 of the Revised Statutes. If they were he has a right to be paid the compensation established by law for sea service. The court is of opinion that within the meaning of the law Symonds, as executive officer of the *New Hampshire*, was "at sea" when performing his duties in the same sense that he would have been if he had been engaged upon a practice ship at sea. The judgment of the Court of Claims is affirmed. Opinion by Justice Harlan. The decision of the lower court is also affirmed in the case of the United States against Joshua Bishop which involves the same question.

A decision was also rendered by the court in the longevity pay case of the United States against Chas. H. Rockwell, Lieut.-Commander, U. S. N., appeal from the Court of Claims. The court holds that the actual time of previous service by one claiming the benefits of the act of 1883 must be credited to the lowest grade having graduated pay attached to it by the act of 1870, and which he held when, or after that act took effect, and not to the grade which, although the lowest held by him after he last entered the service was not graduated in respect to pay by the act of 1870 until after he had ceased to hold it. Such was the view taken by the court below and its judgment is affirmed.

STATIONS OF COAST SURVEY VESSELS.

W. H. Brownson, Lt. Comdr. U. S. N., Hydrographic Insp., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.
Lt. J. M. Hawley, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.
Lt. Geo. H. Peters, U. S. N., Coast and Geodetic Survey Office.
P. A. Paymaster J. N. Speer, U. S. N., Room 124 Corcoran Building, Washington, D. C.

Steamer *A. D. Bache*, Lieut. J. F. Moser, U. S. N., commanding. Address Coast Survey Office.

Steamer *G. S. Blake*, Lt. J. E. Pillsbury, U. S. N., comdg.

Address Navy-yard, N. Y.

Schooner *Esper*, Lieut. Chas. P. Perkins, U. S. N., comdg.

Address Navy-yard, N. Y.

Schooner *Earned*, Lieut. C. T. Forse, U. S. N. Address

Box 219, Olympia, Wash. Ter.

Steamer *Gedney*, Lieut. F. H. Crosby, U. S. N., comdg.

Address Foot of So. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.

Steamer *Hawley*, Lieut. David Pocock, U. S. N., comdg.

Address Box 242, San Francisco, Cal.

Steamer *Arthur*, Lieut. J. C. Burnett, U. S. N., comdg.

Address Mare Island Navy Yard, Cal.

Steamer *Patterson*, Lieut. Comdr. A. S. Snow, U. S. N., comdg.

Address Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

Steamer *Endeavor*, Lieut. D. V. Stuart, U. S. N., comdg.

Address Navy Yard, N. Y.

Schooner *Scorsby*, Lieut. Francis Winslow, U. S. N., commanding.

Address New Bern, N. C.

Steamer *Arcton*, Ensign W. J. Sears, U. S. N., comdg.

Address Navy-yard, New York.

CAPTAIN J. G. WALKER, Chief of the Naval Bureau of Detail, visited Boston this week.

THE U. S. Survey steamers *Blake* (Lt. J. E. Pillsbury, commanding) and the *Endeavor* (Lieut. D. V. Stuart, commanding) left the Brooklyn Navy-yard, Jan. 12, 1887, for the coast of Texas.

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ARMYNAVY.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION FOR THE ARMY.

It is not the intention of Senator MANDERSON to
push his Three Battalion bill to a vote this session.
He believes it would pass the Senate with little or
no opposition, but, as he considers its passage of
the House beyond possibility, he does not care to
waste time upon it, reserving it for another Con-
gress. Nor does he propose to urge any further
action upon the bill requiring the examination of
officers of the line preliminary to promotion, which
is pending in the Senate Committee. His object in
introducing the bill, he says, was simply to provoke
criticism, and he had no expectation of getting a
vote upon it this session. In his purpose he has
been successful, as he has had communications from
hundreds of officers expressing their opinion on the
bill. From these he is convinced that the princi-
ple proposed is correct, and it is his intention to
bring it to an issue at another session.

The majority of the letters received by Mr. MAN-
DERSON favor the bill as a whole; some suggest that
certain of the field officers should also be required
to pass an examination, others think that officers
who undergo great hardships on the frontier, and
who have not the same opportunity for study as
officers East, should be exempt from examination.

It is expected that the bill of the late Senator
LOGAN, S. No. 2199, to increase the efficiency of
the Army, which passed the Senate last session,
will be favorably reported by the House Military
Committee in a form considerably modified. At
the beginning of the present session the chairman,
General BRAGG, seemed disposed to allow the bill
to fail on a point of courtesy toward a member of
the committee, Mr. STEELE, who had already re-
ported a bill embodying many of the same provis-

ions. The question of courtesy towards the deceased
author of the bill having been called to his atten-
tion, General BRAGG will at the meeting on Tues-
day next endeavor to have the committee adopt the
Senate bill (No. 1490), with a number of amend-
ments he has prepared, and incorporating with it
the provision of the bill pending in the committee
to amend the 103d Article of War so as to exempt
deserters from trial by Court-martial after two
years' absence. The first section of the LOGAN
bill providing for summary courts, consisting of one
officer, it is proposed to amend by requiring the
Department commander to issue the order for the
execution of sentence, instead of the post com-
mander. Section 2 of the bill, increasing the pay
of the non-commissioned officers, it is proposed to
strike out altogether. This action is recommended
on the ground that these officers are already re-
ceiving pay commensurate with their duties. To
the clause increasing the pay of chaplains to \$1,800
per annum it is proposed to add a proviso prohib-
iting the appointment of persons to these positions
who are over forty-five years of age. The provision
allowing mileage over land grant railroads will be
stricken out, as the Army Appropriation bill now
contains an item for that purpose.

General BRAGG has not yet decided whether or not
he will favor the provision allowing the issue of fuel
in kind to officers, but the probabilities are that he
will not do so. He proposes to add the provision of
the Senate bill increasing the pay of hospital stew-
ards, with some slight modifications. The issue of
potatoes as part of the soldier's ration he also pro-
poses to urge as an amendment to the bill. It is his
intention also to include a provision prohibiting
judge advocates from attending the secret sessions
of Court-martials. There are many other reforms
he has in mind which he expects to mature before
the meeting on Tuesday.

An effort is shortly to be made to secure night
sessions for the consideration of military measures,
and should it succeed the chances for the passage of
this variously modified bill would seem to be pretty
good. Some of the provisions will doubtless pro-
voke controversy, but as the measure as a whole
carries very little increase, in the way of appropri-
ations, with it, the House will probably accept it as
a reform measure and pass it without much further
discussion.

A VOTE has not yet been reached in the House on
the Navy Reorganization bill, nor has the bill re-
ceived further consideration this week. It is liable
to be sprung on the House at any moment, and the
expectation is that when brought to a vote it will
pass, some amendments being first adopted. Mr.
HERBERT and other members of the House Naval
Committee have already informally agreed to accept
amendments suggested by the opposition which
will allow the Secretary of the Navy to select the
heads of certain bureaus from either the line or
staff officers. The bill as reported confined the
Secretary in his selection to officers of the line. The
belief is gaining among naval officers that this
measure will become a law in some shape before the
session closes. The House had another bout at the
bill on Saturday last, during which Mr. GORF led
the attack in a speech of over an hour. He de-
fended the present mode of distributing the busi-
ness of the Department, and protested against the
cutting off of the two Bureaus of Construction and
Engineering, closing with a fervid appeal to his
party associates to stand by the organization which
they had made so effective during the late war. Mr.
THOMAS, of Illinois, defended the measure in a short
speech, in which he stated that this bill was not an
outcome of the line and staff controversy, but a
measure in the interest of good administration, such
as was impossible under the present order of things.
It seems to us that none of the speakers got quite
at the kernel of the difficulty, which consists in the
power which the chiefs of the bureaus have now to
give orders, which are by law considered as coming
from the Secretary, and which not only may be, but
very frequently are, contradictory. While the bill
is not all that could be desired, and is not so perfect
a measure as the original one which was introduced
last winter, yet it is a step in the right direction,
and, if passed, it will put the business of the Navy
upon a better footing. The House Committee should

take care to see however that the bill does not in any way reflect professional prejudices and modify it accordingly before its passage, if they have opportunity. Otherwise, it is certain to be a bone of contention in the future, and the legislation adopted will not be permanent.

THE Secretary of War transmitted to the Senate on Tuesday additional estimates of \$50,000 for extra duty pay to enlisted men detailed as cooks and nurses in hospitals; \$164 for extra duty pay to enlisted men employed as draughtsmen at the Military Academy, and \$3,125.83 for extra duty pay to enlisted men legally employed on extra duty as mechanics, laborers, buglers, police, and clerks at the Military Academy. These estimates were referred to the Appropriation Committee for consideration in connection with the Army and Military Academy appropriation bills now pending before that committee. In connection with the estimate of \$50,000 for extra duty pay to nurses and cooks, communications were presented from the Paymaster-General, Quartermaster-General and Surgeon-General, setting forth the facts already well-known in regard to the omission of the item from the Army appropriation bill of last year. No estimate, however, is made to cover the deficiency for the current year, the amount recommended being intended for the fiscal year ending 1888. Surgeon General MOORE endorses the estimate in the following words:

This service is imperatively necessary for the proper care and treatment of sick soldiers, and if entrusted to men detailed for this purpose without compensation, will be performed unwillingly and in a perfunctory manner. While I consider the system of detailing enlisted men from the combatant force of the Army as cooks and nurses in hospitals objectionable in many ways, I would recommend that provision be made for this necessary service until a plan shall be perfected and approved for the organization of a hospital corps who shall be non-combatant and attached permanently to the Medical Department.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations refused to insert the item of \$50,000 in the Army bill, and unless it is added when the bill comes up for consideration in the Senate this worthy class of employees will be compelled to go another year without their additional pay. An estimate of \$70,262.50 for extra duty pay for 400 nurses and 150 cooks is included in the account book of estimates to cover the deficiency for the current year, but from the present outlook this stands no better chance than the estimate for next year.

SINCE the promulgation of General Orders No. 85, A. G. O., of Nov. 18, 1866, amending paragraph 868 of the Regulations so as to direct that "no soldier shall be confined except on the order of an officer who shall previously inquire into his offence," we have received a variety of communications on the subject. Some are in favor of the regulation, and others—the majority—opposed to it. We are gratified that our request of Dec. 4 last for "further expressions of opinion" on the order has been so liberally responded to, but there is another phase of the question which has now to be considered, and that is as to how the regulation can be reconciled with the law as embodied in the 24th Article of War. That Article reads as follows:

All officers, of what condition soever, have power to part and quell all quarrels, frays, and disorders, whether among persons belonging to his own or to another corps, regiment, troop, battery, or company, and to order officers into arrest, and non-commissioned officers and soldiers into confinement, who take part in the same, until their proper superior officer is acquainted therewith, and whosever being so ordered refuses to obey such officer or non-commissioned officer, or draws a weapon upon him, shall be punished as a Court-martial may direct.

In our opinion the regulation and this Article of War cannot be reconciled, and it would seem that the author of G. O. 85 must have entirely overlooked the 24th Article. In no place in the Articles of War, other than in the 24th Article, or in the Regulations, do we find the term "officer" applied so as to include non-commissioned as well as commissioned officers. From these premises we are bound to conclude that so far as it conflicts with the 24th Article of War, the regulation in question (G. O. 85) is invalid.

THE Secretary of War transmitted to the House on Thursday the following draft of a bill for a re-organization of Adjutant General's Department:

An Act to effect a re-arrangement of grades of officer in the Adjutant General's Department of the Army.
Be it enacted, etc., That the Adjutant General's Department of the Army shall consist of one adjutant general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of brigadier general; four assistant adjutants general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of colonel; six assistant adjutants general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of lieutenant colonel; and six assistant adjutants general, with the rank, pay and emoluments of major: *Provided*, That the vacancies in the

grade of colonel and lieutenant colonel created by this act shall be filled by the promotion by seniority of the officers now in the Adjutant General's Department.

A long and carefully prepared "statement of facts," comparing the rank and services of the three senior majors of the Adjutant General's Department with those of other departments of the Service, accompanies the bill. This shows that Majors GREENE and BRECK as majors—ranked every officer (exclusive of the line general officers) now on the active list—say 2,092, except 22; and Major WOOD—as major—ranked every officer except 38; and by length of continuous commissioned service Major GREENE's service exceeds that of all officers now in the Army but 64; Major BRECK's, that of all but 76, and Major WOOD's that of all but 78. There are officers now in the Service with the rank of Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel, who originally entered the Army subsequent to the dates on which Majors GREENE, BRECK, and WOOD were promoted to the rank of major, and these officers have served in one grade nearly a quarter of a century. Communications in support of the measure are sent by the Lieutenant-General, General SCHOFIELD, and the Adjutant-General. In forwarding these and other documents the Secretary of War "begs the favorable and speedy consideration of the committee." The organization proposed by the bill, he says, "is in keeping with the latest legislation of Congress with regard to the staff corps, as shown in the Inspector-General's Department and the Judge-Advocate General's Department, in each of which, by comparatively recent legislation, the number of higher grades has been increased relatively to the lowest."

A COMPARISON of Department orders giving the result of the classification in target practice for 1886, shows that the Nevada Trophy has again been won by Co. D, 3d U. S. Inf., the successful company of 1885. The War Department order announcing the results of practice for the entire Army has been sent to the printer and will be issued forthwith.

THE Nebraska Commandery of the Loyal Legion are proposing to publish the interesting address on the Battle of Gettysburg, delivered by General Morrow, who was taken prisoner on the first day, and witnessed subsequent proceedings from the belfry of the Gettysburg Court House, within the Confederate lines. General Morrow regards the fighting done by the 1st Army Corps, July 1, as the best done at Gettysburg by any large body of Union troops. That corps lost 6,000 out of 10,000 men. To General Doubleday is given great credit for bravery and skill. But for his skillful disposition of troops to meet emergencies in the face of overwhelming numbers, the battle of the first day of July would have been a perfect rout instead of a great defeat. General Howard is given full credit for selecting Cemetery Hill as the battle ground. The Confederate commanders are criticized for not following up the victory of July 1 by an immediate attack on Cemetery Hill. Longstreet's splendid attack against the Union left, July 2, was a mistake under any circumstances, but if made at all should have been supported by a determined simultaneous attack against the Union right. Johnson's attack against the extreme Federal right is declared to have been a very brilliant feat of arms. When he had driven the Union troops from their position, Lee should have supported him by a re-inforcement of 20,000 men. Had this been done Meade would, in all probability, have abandoned his position, and the great battle would have been fought somewhere between Gettysburg and Washington. The failure of Meade to throw a column of 30,000 men on the heels of Pickett is declared to be a fatal mistake. Had he done this the War of the Rebellion would have ended at Gettysburg and not at Appomattox, and Meade and not Grant would have been the great American hero.

ALL the indications are ominous of war in Europe when the spring appears, but the very fact that it is so generally anticipated then may postpone the outbreak, which now seems inevitable. The speeches made by Von Moltke and Bismarck, urging the adoption of their army bill upon the reluctant Reichstag, distinctly declare their apprehension of a struggle with France. Bismarck said in his speech: "Is there in France a single paper or a single public person who says: 'We renounce our rights to Alsace-Lorraine?'" The possibility of French aggression is, therefore, a sufficient motive for the bill. France is a strong and well armed power; her army is brave and ready to fight. We must never sit idle, with our hands in our laps, however peaceful France may look for the moment. Suppose the French prove victorious, what would we have to expect? We

should have the same French against us from whom we suffered from 1807 to 1813, and who would again suck our blood that we would be paralyzed for thirty years. Endeavors would be made permanently to weaken us. The peace of 1870 is mere child's play in comparison with what peace would be after a war in 1890. He who wishes to take the responsibility for this, let him. The Federal Government will not take that responsibility, and they therefore submit this bill." The Chancellor endeavored, at the same time, to make it clear that the relations of Germany with Russia and the other European powers were most satisfactory, and that the contest between France and Germany, if it came, would be fought out independently and without allies on either side. In spite of arguments, appeals and threats, the Reichstag refused to grant an appropriation for seven years, and limited the bill to three. The Chamber was thereupon dissolved by the Chancellor.

THE "Southern Bivouac" for January has a portrait of Theodore O'Hara and a sketch of his life. It also publishes the "Bivouac of the Dead" as originally written by O'Hara—nine verses in all, omitting three verses subsequently added, commencing with the following first lines: "Like the fierce Northern hurricane,"—"Long did the doubtful conflict rage," and "Twas at that hour his stern command." The author of this article takes the liberty of altering what he regards as an obvious error, so as to make the last verse commencing

"Yon marble minstrel's voiceless tone,
In deathless song shall tell."

to read "Yon marble minstrel's voiceful stone." To us this change is not so obvious as it appears to him, and we protest against it. Poetical license applies as well to a description of a marble monument as having a "voiceless tone," as to its having a "voiceful stone," and the first is the more poetical. The article is based upon a volume compiled by E. W. Ranck, of Lexington, Ky., giving O'Hara's biography and his poems. He is credited with one other long poem on Daniel Boone, entitled "The Old Pioneer." The last verse is as follows:

"A dirge for the brave old pioneer!
The patriarch of his tribe!
He sleeps—no pompous pile marks where,
Nor lines his deeds describe.
They raised no stone above him here,
Nor carved his deathless name—
An empire is his sepulchre,
His epitaph is fame."

The following lines are also credited to O'Hara:

"I'd lie for her,
I'd sigh for her,
I'd drink the river dry for her—
But d—d if I would die for her," etc.

"Thou art not my first love,
I loved before we met,
And the memory of that early dream
Will linger round me yet;
But, thou, thou art my last love,
The truest and the best,
My heart but shed its early leaves
To give thee all the rest."

O'Hara, his biographer tells us, "was appointed to a captaincy in the U. S. Army, when such a position was a sure indication of merit, served with distinction through the Mexican War, and was brevetted major for gallant and meritorious conduct." After the War he left the Army to practice law in Washington, embarked in an expedition against Cuba, and was badly wounded in command of a regiment at the disastrous battle of Cardenas. He subsequently became an editor; commanded the 12th Alabama during the Civil War, and afterwards served on the staff of Albert Sidney Johnston—who fell, wounded, into his arms at Shiloh—and on the staff of Gen. John C. Breckenridge. He next became an unsuccessful cotton broker and planter, died of bilious fever June 6, 1867, and was buried at Columbus, Ga., his remains being subsequently removed to Frankfort, Ky., in accordance with a resolution of the Kentucky Legislature. O'Hara was never married. His personal appearance is described as striking. He was nearly six feet in height, very graceful and handsome, erect in carriage, and scrupulously neat in his dress.

A YEAR ago, Jan. 16, 1886, Senator Manderson introduced a resolution asking the Committee on Foreign Relations to make investigation concerning the killing of Captain Crawford by Mexican troops in January, 1886. The Senate has not yet been favored with anything in the nature of a report from the Committee on Foreign Relations, and in view of an investigation had by the State Department and investigation also made by the War Department the committee has probably thought that such report was not needed. Without waiting for it, Senator Manderson has introduced a bill (S. 6086) for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Capt. Crawford. In presenting it, Mr. Manderson said:

It appears from the report of the Secretary of War that the only claim made on the Mexican Government is in the nature of indemnity for the mules taken from the officer who succeeded to the command of our troops after the killing of Captain Crawford. It seems to me that under the facts as narrated by the Lieutenant General of the Army and the Secretary of War in their reports, stronger and more urgent demand for indemnity should be made upon the Mexican Government. But, if it is not to be so, if no redress is to be asked from Mexico, then I submit that something in

the way of relief should be afforded to the family of this gallant soldier who met with such a horrible death. He leaves a mother who, I understand, is insane, who was dependent upon him for her support and maintenance, and there survives him a brother entirely unfitted by reason of physical disability (contracted, I believe, during the War of the Rebellion as a soldier) who was also dependent upon him.

Mr. WHEELER has introduced into the House a bill, H. R. 10423, appropriating \$100,000, to be expended, by a Board of Engineer officers under the direction of the Secretary of War, "in boring into the crust of the earth, with a view to extending and enlarging our knowledge of the features and peculiarities of its formation and structure." The locality is to be chosen by the Board, giving preference to localities where land is of comparatively small value, and title is to be secured to the land at least four miles in every direction from said boring. The last section provides:

That the Secretary of War shall make a report to the Fiftyeth Congress showing the progress of the boring up to the date of the report, together with the views of the board as to the depth to which, with the mechanical instruments and appliances at their command, it can be carried; and that the estimates submitted by the War Department for the ensuing year shall include an estimate of the amount necessary to prosecute the work during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889.

A CORRESPONDENT presents us with an argument in favor of a more systematic effort to develop the military features of the educational institutions to which Army officers are assigned as professors. To awaken greater interest in the military drill, which is now regarded as irksome, he proposes to add to it the privilege of nominating one or more cadets to the Military and Naval Academies each year, making these appointments the reward for merit. This plan would, our correspondent thinks, be an improvement upon the system of selecting cadets by competitive examination, as it would give a better opportunity to test the real ability and moral character of a candidate. He proposes further to reform the civil service by giving fifty per cent. of the appointments to clerkships and minor offices to the leading graduates from colleges.

In competition for the U. S. Naval Institute Prize Essay, 1887, five essays have been received with mottoes as follows: "In Hoc Signo Vinces"; "Aut Nunquam Tenta aut Perfice"; "Necessity is the Mother of Invention"; "J'ai Pris mon Parti," and one from China, in blue binding. The subject of the essays is "The Naval Brigade—its organization, equipment and tactics." A gold medal, \$100, and life membership will be awarded to the successful essayist. The judges for this year are Capt. Jos. S. Skerrett, U. S. Navy; Colonel Charles Heywood, U. S. M. C., and Mr. Jacob W. Miller, General Manager of the Providence and Stonington S. S. Co. (late U. S. Navy.)

The Real Estate Exchange, of New York, which represents the most conservative property interests of the city, has, through its Committee on Legislation, appointed a committee to report upon the subject of coast defenses and to suggest a plan of co-operation with other bodies, representing the pecuniary and business interests of the City and State with a view to securing Congressional action for the protection of our seacoast frontier. William C. Church, David G. Croly and Elliott Roosevelt were appointed on the committee.

SURGEON WASHINGTON MATTHEWS, U. S. A., contributes to the New York Medical Journal of January 1, an excellent article on "Consumption Among the Indians." In conclusion he says: "If the evidence adduced is admitted to have value, it goes to show that consumption increases among Indians under the influence of civilization—i. e., under a compulsory endeavor to accustom themselves to the food and habits of an alien and more advanced race—and that climate is no calculable factor of this increase."

A NEW piece of music, called the "Army Hymn," words by Oliver Wendell Holmes and the music by George Peabody, of Salem, Mass., the venerable father of Mrs. Endicott, the wife of the Secretary of War, was played by the Marine Band at the White House on New Year's Day for the first time in public, and brought forth many expressions of praise from those who heard it. Professor Sousa considers it a work of a very high order, and predicts for it very wide popularity, especially among military bands.

THE House on Tuesday last passed a bill to give a pension of fifty dollars a month to the widow of the late Lieut. Commander Benj. Long Edes, which was very proper, but it is difficult to see why they should, at the same time, have cut down the amount allowed the widow of the late Lieut. Henry J. Hunt to twenty-five dollars a month. Mr. McMillan opposed both bills, on the ground of a general objection to special legislation of this sort, but while it seems to have been thought necessary in the one case to meet his objections by cutting down the amount granted, no such suggestion was made in

the other and parallel case. The number of Army and Navy widows now receiving the pension of \$50 a month is twenty-two. The Hunt bill has been reported from the Senate Committee on Pensions with an amendment increasing the amount of pension from \$25 to \$40 per month. This amendment should receive the concurrence of the House.

At the biennial election of the Military Service Institution of the United States, held at Governor's Island, January 12, Major General J. M. Schofield, U. S. A., was elected President, and the following as Executive Council: For two years: Gen. H. L. Abbot, col., corps of engineers; Capt. H. F. Brewerton, 5th Art.; Lieut. Col. H. W. Closson, 5th Art.; Capt. G. H. Cook, A. Q. M.; Col. John Hamilton, 5th Art.; Col. A. L. Hough, 16th Inf. For four years: Gen. R. H. Jackson, major 5th Art.; Col. R. Jones, inspector general; Lieut. Col. R. F. O'Beirne, 15th Inf.; Brevet Major J. P. Sanger, capt. 1st Art.; Capt. C. Shaler, capt. Ord. Dept. For six years: Col. C. Sutherland, Med. Dept.; Gen. C. H. Tompkins, col., Asst. Q. M. G.; Lieut. Col. G. Wallace, retired; Gen. A. S. Webb, late U. S. A.; H. W. Wheeler, 1st Lieut., 5th Cav.; Gen. W. D. Whipple, lieut. col., A. G. D.

THE Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Times, says: "Naval officers outside the Ordnance Bureau strongly favor the passage of Congressman Merriman's bill for the purchase of Capt. Ericsson's Destroyer. It is claimed that the vessel has never been given a fair trial, which is asserted to be the case with a large share of the inventions submitted to the Ordnance Bureau for trial. One of the officers, having a kindly feeling toward the Destroyer, said to-day that the time will come when many of the improvements in naval war materials submitted to the United States and refused a trial will be taken up by other countries and proved successful, and then our Navy will afford additional food for meriment."

A CORRESPONDENT at Pittsburg, Pa., writes us of the visit of the Naval Board to that place: "They looked at things, had the steel gun business fully explained to them, and some of them took a very favorable view of the steel casting idea, but of course there was nothing definite said or done. The principal thing that the Board seemed to have in view was to see what facilities are in existence for the finishing of guns, lathes, etc., which is beginning at the wrong end of the string; after the gun is made the finishing is a comparatively small thing."

BOTH Houses of Congress have now passed the bill to give the Indians land in severalty, but they differ as to the details of the measure, and the bill goes to a Conference Committee, Messrs. Dawes, Jones and Bowen representing the Senate.

THE Sedgwick Memorial Association, Philadelphia, expects to dedicate the monument at Spotsylvania next May, on the twenty-third anniversary of Gen. Sedgwick's death.

THE Paymaster-General has issued instructions to paymasters at frontier posts requiring them to furnish New York exchange, when asked for, to officers in sums not exceeding the amount of their monthly pay.

INSTRUCTION FOR CAV. AND ARTILLERY.

THE following is the text of the bill passed by the two Houses for the completion of Forts D. A. Russell and Robinson, and for the establishment of a school of instruction for cavalry and light artillery at Fort Riley:

That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to establish upon the military reservation at Fort Riley a permanent school of instruction for drill and practice for the cavalry and light artillery service of the Army of the United States, and which shall be the depot to which all recruits for such service shall be sent; and for the purpose of construction of such quarters, barracks and stables as may be required to carry into effect the purposes of this act the sum of \$200,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized and directed to complete quarters and barracks at Ft. D. A. Russell, Territory of Wyoming, at an expense not exceeding \$20,000, and to complete the quarters and barracks at Fort Robinson, in the State of Nebraska, for a garrison of ten companies, at a cost not to exceed \$55,000, and there is hereby appropriated, for the purpose mentioned in this section, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of \$75,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary.

ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL.

THE Army Appropriation bill as reported to the Senate from the Appropriation Committee on Wednesday, appropriates \$23,737,718, being \$97,600 in excess of the appropriation made by the bill as it came from the House. The principal increase is upon the item for the manufacture of small arms, which is raised from \$300,000 to \$400,000, and a reduction is made of \$5,000 in the amount for pay and travelling expenses of Paymasters' clerks and messengers. Amendments are made limiting the number of Paymasters' clerks to forty-six, Paymasters' messengers to thirty, contract surgeons to sixty-five, hospital matrons to one hundred and sixty, and veterinary surgeons to fourteen. An item of \$1,000 is added "for pay of one clerk for the General of the Army on the retired list," also \$1,000 "for additional pay to the officer commanding the military prison at

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas." The paragraph appropriating \$85,000 for mileage to officers is made to read, "for mileage to officers travelling on duty without troops when authorized by law," instead of "for mileage to officers when travelling on duty." No change is made in the two provisions requiring the quartermasters to furnish transportation and granting mileage over land-grant railroads. The amount of appropriation for payment of civilian employees of the Subsistence Department is reduced from \$120,000 to \$110,000. The proviso requiring that no expenditure from the appropriation for the Quartermaster's Department shall be made except by the Q. M. General, under the direction of the Secretary of War, is stricken out. Under the head of appropriation of \$90,000 for the Ordnance Department, the following items are added: "Ordnance and ordnance supplies, including payment for mechanical labor in the office of the Chief of Ordnance."

A BULLET-PROOF MATERIAL.

THE Vienna correspondent of the Times telegraphed: "Some interesting experiments with a new bullet-proof material were conducted this afternoon at the military shooting-ground near the Danube, in the presence of M. J. Gen. Keith Fraser, the British Military Attache. The invention is that of Herr Charles Searnejo, of Vienna. It consists of a hard pad, two inches thick, covered with gray twill lining, and filled apparently with nothing but cotton wool. By chemical preparation, however, the wool acquires resisting properties which, to a certain extent, really do make it bullet-proof. Bullets fired from an Austrian military carbine at 20, 50, and 100 paces, not only stuck fast in the pad, but were flattened as if they had struck a stone wall. A shot which Gen. Fraser himself fired from an English rifle, at very short range, went clean through the pad, and made an enormous hole at the back. But altogether it was pretty conclusively demonstrated that at ranges beyond 200 yards the pad could not well be pierced through by a first shot. The invention is described in the current number of the Vienna *Militär Zeitung*, and the inventor claims for it that the pads, being compressed to a thickness of less than 1 in., could be made available as plastrons for soldiers. This is perhaps too sanguine, but screens made of the material and moved about on bicycle wheels, as the inventor suggests, might doubtless be employed as mantlets to cover gunners while establishing batteries. I was present at today's experiments, and was told by Herr Searnejo that he hopes to improve his material before the next trials are made with it, in about a week."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We are in receipt of an anonymous "Appeal in behalf of the Navy and its personnel, with notes of some incidents in its history, by an ex-staff officer." Its author has no reason to be ashamed of it. It is vigorously written and makes an excellent case on behalf of the Engineer Corps in reply to criticisms upon it which appeared in the New York *World* of last summer, under the heading of a "Baron's Bureau." It is the old quarrel of the members revived, for it is obvious that a modern Navy must, in some form, provide for expert skill in the management of the machinery upon which our vessels are dependent for their motive power; it is equally obvious that Naval efficiency requires that there should be a harmonious adjustment between those who furnish this and the other and equally essential elements which go to make up the sum total of Naval personnel. The only question then is as to the how, and to the settlement of this question the facts presented in this pamphlet are a valuable contribution. In the endeavor to unify the administration of affairs on board of a man-of-war we must have a crew that we do not run foul of the old proverb, "A jack at all trades and a master of none." Intelligent co-operation should make class antagonisms impossible. The author of this pamphlet quotes with approval what Commander Ward says in his "Steam for the Million": "Recognize as right and beneficial, when not morbid, a jealous pride of position and of rank, and concede to it, not only all the public good requires but all it will admit." The experience of the unfortunate and ill-fated *Colts* is quoted to show what results from "ignoring capable engineering talent," and numerous acts of distinguished merit are cited to the credit of the Naval Engineer Corps, and we are told that "instances are not rare when engineer officers, in emergencies, have efficiently performed the duties of every other class of officers, that of surgeon alone excepted"—so the religious administrations of the chaplain would seem to be included.

"Uncle Sam's Medal of Honor," is the title of a handsome illustrated volume in which Gen. Theo. T. Rodenbough, U. S. A., has brought together accounts of some of the noble deeds for which the medal has been awarded, described by those who have won it. The volume concludes with a list of those, 474 in all, who received the Medal of Honor for individual gallantry on a particular occasion during the War of the Rebellion. This includes the following officers and men of the Regular Army: Sergt. Major Augustus Barry, 16th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Samuel N. Benjamin, 2d Art.; Sergt. Orin Caver, 14th Inf.; Sergeant Major F. W. Gerber, Battalion U. S. Engineers; Corporal John C. Hesse, 8th Inf.; Private E. R. Hanford, 2d Cav.; Sergt. John Kaiser, 2d Art.; Private Timothy O'Connell, 1st Cav.; Sergt. Geo. Foster Robinson, now Major and Paymaster; 2d Lieut. Thomas W. Custer. Among those of the Regular Service whose history appears here are Ser. T. Bernard Taylor, 5th Cav.; Sergt. John Nihil, 5th Art.; Priv. E. Spieser Grover, 5th Cav.; Sergt. John Harrington, 3d Cav.; 1st Sergt. Geo. K. Kitchen, 5th Cav.; Private Wm. Evans, 7th Inf.; Sergt. W. B. Lewis, 3d Cav.; Private O'Malley, 6th Inf.; Sergt. Edward Grimes, 5th Cav.; Sergt. John D. Lawton, 5th Cav.; James F. Swan, 3d Inf. Gen. Rodenbough's volume is a most interesting and valuable record of exciting adventure as well as of honorable and distinguished service.

A recent publication from the press of the Artillery School, of Fort Monroe, Va., is an excellent article by 1st Lieut. A. D. Schenck, 3d U. S. Art., on "Material for Field Artillery for the U. S. Army." Lieut. Schenck concludes by saying: "It is to be hoped that the day is not far distant, when the indispensable steps will be taken to provide the Army, with at least representatives of the guns that may be authorized and adopted for field artillery service. What they should be, no one in the artillery seems to know or care. If anything that has been advanced in this paper will induce officers of more distinguished merit and talents to make known what we should have, its object will have been accomplished."

We are in receipt of the handsome new Seed Annual of D. M. Ferry and Co., the seedsmen of Detroit, Mich., who enjoy the enviable reputation of being the widest and best known firm, in any business in the United States. Millions of people, gardening both for profit and pleasure, have found ever increasing satisfaction and delight in using their seeds. Everyone desiring the best seeds should secure their Annual, which is sent free on application.

The *Revue Maritime et Coloniale* for December has as an article by Vice Admiral de Fauque de Jonquieres on "Theorie elementaire du mouvement de la toupie et de son application a un horizon artificiel," and one by M. G. Fleury, Capitaine de Vaisseau, on "Le gyroscope-colimateur; substitution d'un repere artificiel a l'horizon de la mer."

THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

House bill 6313, to release to the city of San Antonio, Tex., for street purposes, a portion of the military reservation near that city, was passed by the Senate on Tuesday.

Senator Cameron presided at the meeting of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Tuesday as Acting Chairman, Senator Sewell not having yet been appointed to succeed the late Senator Logan. Considerable business was transacted, though most of the measures acted upon were private and unimportant. Favorable action was taken on all the nominations sent in since the recess and upon the following bills:

S. 845. For the relief of telegraph operators who served during the war. (An amendment was adopted to this bill authorizing the Secretary of War to issue certificates of discharge to all persons connected with the military telegraph service, and to confer upon them an assimilated rank, no back pay being allowed.)

H. R. 6313. To release unto the city of San Antonio, Texas, certain portions of the military reservation near that city.

H. R. 633. To reimburse Major G. W. Candee \$2,650, stolen from him while on duty at Fort Arbuckle, I. T. It was also agreed to recommend to the Committee on Appropriation the insertion into the Sundry Civil Bill of the items which appear elsewhere.

An advance report was adopted on the bill, S. 2221, providing for an increase of pay of chaplains of the Army.

The Senate Committee on Military Affairs has reported adversely the bill donating \$25,000 to a home for disabled soldiers under the control of the State of Vermont, believing it against public policy to appropriate money for the aid of State institutions.

The meeting of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs on Wednesday was short and unimportant, the only business transacted being the adoption of favorable reports on the several Navy nominations sent in last week.

A communication was presented in the Senate, on Wednesday, from the Secretary of State, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, recommending legislation authorizing Rear Admiral Ralph Chandler, U. S. N., to accept a vase tendered to him as a present by the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, in acknowledgment of services rendered to H. M. corvette *Donau*, the Secretary of State concurs in the recommendation. A similar recommendation has also been made to House Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Sewell has introduced an amendment intended to be proposed to the Military Academy bill providing for a clerk to the disbursing officer and quartermaster, at \$1,650 per annum; for one clerk to adjutant in charge of cadet records, \$1,500, and for one clerk to treasurer, at \$1,500 per annum.

The Chief of Ordnance has sent a communication to the Senate, recommending an appropriation of \$20,439.88 to be included in the Sundry Civil bill now before the Senate Appropriation Committee, for the completion of the new tire-proof mill shop at the Springfield Armory, authorized by act of Aug. 4, 1866, which appropriated \$30,000 for this purpose. The item now asked for was not included in the Sundry Civil bill, as it passed the House, for the reason that the Appropriation Committee of that body did not feel authorized to recommend an appropriation for a new building until acted upon by the Public Building Committee. The latter committee has since approved of the increase, so that the Senate Committee will now be authorized to act.

Senate bill No. 247, providing for the establishment of a military post near the city of Denver, Col., and Senate resolution 78, for the acceptance by the Government of a track of land from citizens of Chicago, for military purposes, were reported from the House Military Committee, with amendments, on Tuesday. The amendment to the resolution provided that the Attorney-General should first ascertain if the title was clear to the land which it was proposed to have the Government accept. The amendment to the Denver military post bill was in the nature of a substitute for the Senate bill, all after the enacting clause being stricken out, and the following, reducing the amount of appropriation, inserted:

That the Secretary of War is authorized to establish a military post near the city of Denver, in the State of Colorado, at suitable site, to be selected by the Lieutenant General of the Army and approved by the President; *Provided*, that a good and sufficient title, to be approved by the Attorney-General of the U. S., be first made to the U. S., free of cost, of not less than 640 acres of land on a compact body, including the site so selected.

Sec. 2. There is appropriated, etc., the sum of \$100,000, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, in the commencement of the work of constructing the necessary buildings, quarters, barracks and stables for the post to be established under the provision of this act; *Provided*, That no part of such money shall be expended until the State of Colorado shall have ceded to the U. S. jurisdiction over the tract of land which may be selected under the provisions of this act.

The Secretary of War on Tuesday transmitted to the House a report from the Board of Engineers (appointed under the terms of the last River and Harbor bill) upon the proposed acquisition by the Government of the Illinois and Michigan (Hennepin) Canal. The report is generally favorable to the construction of the proposed canal on the line which is designated in the bill reported by the House Committee on Railways and Canals.

The following bill, S. 2174, to equalize the pensions to soldiers and sailors totally disabled, was reported with a favorable recommendation from the Senate Committee on Pensions on Tuesday:

That all persons who, by reason of any injury received or disease contracted while in the Military or Naval Service of the United States and in the line of duty, have lost, or may hereafter lose, the sight of one eye, the sight of the other having been previously lost, or who have become, or may hereafter become, so permanently and totally disabled as to require the regular aid and attendance of another person, shall hereafter receive, and there shall be paid them, in lieu of all pensions now paid them by the Government of the United States, the sum of \$72 per month.

The House on Tuesday concurred in the Senate amendment reducing the amount contained in the bill, H. R. 7192, to provide a school of instruction for cavalry and light artillery at Fort Riley, and for the construction and completion of quarters, etc., at Forts D. A. Russell and Robinson, and the bill was passed.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs, at its meeting on Tuesday, decided to report a resolution

increasing the amount of appropriation for cruiser No. 1 (*Newark*) to \$1,300,000 and requiring the Secretary of the Navy to again advertise for proposals for the construction of the vessel. Messrs. Herbert and Norwood were appointed a sub-committee to draft the resolution. Mr. Boutelle gave notice that he would oppose the measure when reported to the House. A favorable report was adopted on the Senate bill for the relief of Capt. Andrew Johnson, and a number of Navy bills, which have been introduced since the holidays, were referred to the sub-committees having jurisdiction. A delegation, consisting of the Mayor and Common Council of the city of Norfolk, was before the committee on Thursday to urge the retention of the Norfolk Navy-yard as a shipbuilding and repairing station.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The following amendments, intended to be proposed to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, have been presented in the Senate:

By Mr. Cameron. For the erection of granite monuments or memorial tablets for the proper marking of the position of each of the commands of the Regular Army engaged at Gettysburg, \$50,000 to be expended under the direction of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. A. For the purchase, restoration and care of grounds and care of monuments, under the direction of the Gettysburg Battlefield Memorial Association, \$25,000.

By Mr. Sabin. That officers serving in the Signal Corps may be promoted one grade in the Army for each term of eight years continuous service as a commissioned officer in the Signal Service.

By Mr. Vest. Appropriating \$40,000 for preservation and improvement of the Yellowstone National Park, the work of improvement to be under the direction and supervision of an engineer detailed by the Secretary of War for that duty.

By Mr. Williams. Appropriating \$5,000 for a military telegraph line from San Francisco, Cal., to near Point Reyes, Cal., via Point San Jose.

By Mr. Sherman. \$50,000 for a preliminary reconnaissance, under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, of the conventional boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia, following the coast from Portland Channel to the 141st meridian, and to ascertain and report how far the natural features of the country permit the accurate location of the line of demarcation contemplated by treaty; and the officer conducting such reconnaissance shall make such recommendations touching the practical establishment of the boundary line as in his judgment may be necessary.

S. 3100, Mr. Manderson. To amend section 1225 of the Rev. Stats., concerning detail of Army officers to educational institutions, etc., so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 1225. The President may, upon the application of any established college or university within the United States having capacity to educate at the same time no less than 150 male students, detail an officer of the Army to act as president, superintendent, or professor thereof; but the number of officers so detailed shall not exceed fifty at any time, and they shall be apportioned throughout the United States, first, to State institutions admitting or requiring such detail that are required to provide instruction in military tactics under the provisions of the act of Congress of July 2, 1862, donating lands for the establishment of colleges where the leading object shall be the practical instruction of the industrial classes in agriculture and the mechanic arts, including military tactics; and, after that, said details to be distributed, as nearly as may be practicable, according to population. Officers so detailed shall be governed by general rules prescribed from time to time by the President. The Secretary of War is authorized to issue, at his discretion and under proper regulations, to be prescribed by him, out of any small arms or pieces of field artillery belonging to the Government, and which can be spared for that purpose, such number of the same as may appear to be required for military instruction and practice by the students of any college or university under the provisions of this section; and the Secretary shall require a bond in each case, in double the value of the property, for the care and safe-keeping thereof, and for the return of the same when required."

Sec. 2. That the said section 1225 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended by the said act of Congress approved July 18, 1864, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent or in conflict with the provisions of the act, be, and the same are hereby, repealed, saving always, however, all acts and things done under the said amended section as heretofore existing; and this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its approval according to law.

S. 3119, Manderson. That on and after the passage of this act any officer borne on the active list of the Army who served in the War of the Rebellion at least three years as an officer or enlisted man of the Volunteer or Regular Army of the U. S., shall, upon his own application to the President of the U. S., after 25 years' service, including that as an officer or enlisted man in the Volunteer or Regular Army of the U. S., be placed on the retired list of the Army, in addition to the number heretofore authorized by law, the retired list being hereby extended to conform to the requirements of this act.

H. R. 233, Collins. Appropriates \$10,000 to purchase from Faulkner and Allen, Philadelphia, Pa., 300 sets, of 18 scenes each, of Prang's Aquarelles, or series of American War Pictures, accompanied by a condensed history of the subjects to which they relate, and distribute them to the various libraries, United States Military and Naval schools of instruction, military and Naval stations, ships of war, soldiers, and sailors' homes, and in such other manner as he may deem best for the interest of the public service.

H. R. 10433, Perkins. Giving all officers of the Volunteer Army in the War of the Rebellion, one month's extra pay for each year of enlistment, excepting such officers as received extra pay under the provisions of the Acts of March 3, 1865, and July 13, 1866.

H. R. 10538, Barnes. Granting an increase of pension to \$100 a month to the widow of Alexander B. Dyer, late Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A.

H. R. 10546, Merriman. That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to purchase the submarine torpedo vessel *Destroyer*, designed and built by Captain John Ericsson, armed with a submarine gun and projectile torpedo, including an independent submarine gun: *Provided*, That it shall satisfactorily appear that said vessel, with its steam machinery, guns, projectiles, and other accessories, have cost the sum appropriated.

Sec. 2. That the sum of \$112,000 be, and hereby is, appropriated for the purchase of said vessel. Sec. 3. That the sum of \$10,000 be, and hereby is, appropriated for experimenting with the same.

Sec. 4. That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to contract with Capt. John Ericsson for ten enlarged steam steel vessels of the same design and type as the *Destroyer*, with submarine guns, projectiles, torpedoes, and all other appliances. Said vessels are to be not less than 135 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 11 feet deep. Sec. 5. That the sides and decks of said vessels shall be covered with steel armor of the most approved manufacture, backed with wood to sustain the same. Sec. 6. That the engines and boilers of said vessels shall be placed below the water line and covered with a separate deck of heavy steel armor, to protect the engines and boilers, as well as the submarine gun.

Sec. 7. That the price shall not exceed \$200,000 for each vessel, with armor, armament, torpedoes, engines, boilers, and hull complete. Sec. 8. That said Ericsson shall furnish bonds satisfactory to the Secretary of the Navy for the faithful

performance of the contract. Sec. 9. That said Ericsson shall give to the United States a right to use all his patents on said vessels, which will be used and included in the prices of each vessel, the payments to be made as the work progresses, reserving the usual percentage until the completion and delivery of each vessel.

Sec. 10. That for the construction and completion of the vessels heretofore mentioned the sum \$2,000,000 is hereby appropriated.

H. R. 10560, Outhwaite. To provide for the employment of additional clerical force by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War, to be used in adjusting the accounts in the Treasury Department of those funds which under the law belonged to the Soldiers' Home, and for other purposes.

H. R. 10546, Compton. To provide for the maintenance of order in the District of Columbia during the national guard competition and parades.

H. R. 10593, Dibble. For the purchase of a site, including the building thereon; also for the erection of the necessary storehouses, for the use of office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army at the city of Washington.

H. R. 10634, Bean. Granting the right of way to the Arizona Narrow-Gauge Railroad Company through the White Mountain Indian reservation.

H. R. 10637, Hailley. Granting the Spokane and Palouse Railway Company the right of way through the Cœur d'Alene Indian reservation.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 20, 1886.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In discussing the advisability of allowing a non-com. on his own responsibility to confine a private unboard, existing conditions and attending circumstances must be considered to enable those interested to arrive at a satisfactory decision.

As you, sir, must know, it often happens that the experienced soldier looks with contempt, perhaps involuntarily, on a certain class of men who receive warrants to exercise authority over him, and it is dangerously humiliating to his professional instinct and spirit to feel that men whose influence is mainly felt in the direction of demoralization, by that lack of insight, courage and intelligence which they should possess, can, at their pleasure, knock away the last prop from his proper pride by running him to the guardhouse. As I look at it, the main trouble with the captains in selecting and retaining those incompetent non-coms. is their fear of desertion. First, they promote a man who aspires to the position, for which he is in no way qualified, because they fear he will desert if they blanket his aspiration, and then they fear to reduce and let him wait till experience qualifies him because they fear they will lose him anyhow if they do.

If the Captain finds a N. C. does not come up to the proper standard, he should, after fair trial, "bust him," and replace him with a better man, and when it becomes known as a settled fact in the Army that the incompetent, who aims to gratify his own ignorant personal prejudices and vanity at the expense of the interests of the Service and the efficiency of his company, can go, then only may we hope for N. C.'s who are worth an increase of pay and allowances.

I think it wrong to allow the class of non-coms. we now have to confine a private without a hearing of the charge by the Captain, except in cases where riotous or mutinous conduct calls for prompt action; and I think with you, sir, that the N. C. should call on as many privates as is necessary to confine such offenders with celerity and emphasis—excluding the men who, through hard campaigning and trial with their regiments on the frontier since the war, have proven themselves to be brave, true and reliable soldiers. It would seem that to increase the pay and privileges of the present quality of N. C.'s, without a corresponding increase for the privates, would be a mistake.

M. G.

A BREACH OF DISCIPLINE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Of all extraordinary things we hear and read of concerning the Army the meeting of the enlisted men of Co. F, 24th Inf., at Fort Elliott, Texas, which is reported in your issue of Dec. 25, as having been held on the evening of Dec. 15, is the most extraordinary. It is almost incredible that such a thing could be allowed by either company commander or post commander, and the proceedings was, without doubt, one of the most open violations of par. 5, Article I., Regulations of the Army of 1881, that was probably ever heard of in the Regular Army. National Guard people and militia may do the sort of thing, but for a company of Regular Infantry to hold a "rousing meeting" and pass resolutions thereat, is a most extraordinary breach of discipline.

MATTHEW ARNOLD ON GRANT.

MATTHEW ARNOLD's paper on Gen. Grant is a review of the "Memoirs," out it takes a marked biographical form. Mr. Arnold saw the General in England and "did not find him interesting." He thought him "ordinary-looking, dull, and silent." Since reading the "Memoirs" his impressions have changed:

I found shown in them a man, strong, resolute, and justness-like, as Grant had appeared to me. I saw first say him a man with no magical personality, but one of no divine light and giving out none. I found a language all astray in its use of will and shall, should and would, an English employing the verb to consort and the participial consorting, and speaking in a despatch to the Secretary of War of having badly whipped the enemy; an English without charm and without high breeding. But at the same time I found a man of sterling good sense as well as of the firmest resolution; a man, without, humane, simple, modest; from all restless self-consciousness and desire for display perfectly free; never boastful where he himself was concerned, and where his Nation was concerned seldom boastful—boastful only in circumstances where nothing but high genius or high training, I suppose, can save an American from being boastful. I found a language straight-forward, nervous, firm, possessing in general the high merit of saying clearly in the fewest possible words what had to be said, and saying it frequently with shrewd and unexpected turns of expression.

On Thursday the transportation fund of the Signal Corps became entirely exhausted, and not a move can be made until the passage of the general deficiency bill. An attempt to have a provision inserted in the urgent deficiency bill has proved a failure. This will not prevent the convening of the court on Monday for the trial of Lieut. Walsh.

THE STATE TROOPS.

MILITIA OF THE TERRITORIES.

THE editorial article in the November *Century*, upon the "American Militia," was very timely, and it is to be hoped that it will have some effect upon the legislation of the coming Congress, in regard to one of the most important, and most neglected, national questions; one that may become of vital moment to the nation. How important General Washington considered a proper provision for the maintenance of the militia is shown by his letter to the Governors of the several States, dated June 18, 1783, in which he says:

As there can be little doubt that Congress will recommend a proper peace establishment for the United States, in which a due attention will be paid to the importance of placing the militia of the Union upon a regular and respectable footing; if this should be the case I should be glad to urge the great advantage of it in the strongest terms. The militia of this country must be considered as the palladium of our security, and the first effectual resort in case of hostility. It is essential, therefore, that the same system should pervade the whole. That the formation and discipline of the militia of the continent should be absolutely uniform, and that the same species of arms, accoutrements, and military apparatus should be introduced in every part of the United States. No one who has not learned it from experience can conceive the difficulty, expense, and confusion which results from a contrary system, or the vague arrangements which have hitherto prevailed.

The "vagueness" of the militia "arrangements" which prevailed one hundred and three years ago has not at all diminished during that time. For, although all of the States, so far as we know, have adopted the U. S. Tactics for movements, their arms, accoutrements, and uniforms are as various almost as the coats of arms of the various States, and none of them comply with the national law found in sec. 1623 R. S., U. S., whose absurd provisions as to "hangers and spontoons" have been so often quoted, and which has made the militia a laughing stock for three generations. It is still the law, and it is solemnly carried into the revision of our statutes in 1887, although most of its provisions have become "dissectuous." This same law (title 16) provides that all males between the ages of 18 and 45 shall be enrolled in the militia and shall arm and equip themselves as provided above. The number of men liable for duty under this law as gathered from the returns of the Adjutants General of the several States is 6,973,995, while the number actually organized and available (on paper) is only 84,739, or a trifle over one per cent. of the total number in the country. In case of actual and immediate need not more than one half of this last named force could be relied upon for active service, and under the law nine months is the longest period for which the National Government can call out the militia of the several States; about the length of time it would require to get them thoroughly organized and into serviceable shape, when they would have to be disbanded and sent home. In his report to the Secretary of War for 1885, Gen. Benét, Chief of Ordnance, says:

It is hardly necessary to do more than to refer in a cursory way to the great need of larger appropriations for "arming and equipping the whole body of the militia" or even a reasonable fraction of it. If the General Government intends keeping the militia up to the highest practical standard, as the main armed force of the country, then the amount declared sufficient in 1808 must be greatly increased. If this most important duty is to be performed by the individual States, then this fact should be so declared and proclaimed that the responsibility rests upon the proper shoulders. One thing is certain, that more uniform and liberal methods, and direct responsibility to be resorted to, to place on an effectual footing the militia and volunteer organizations of all the States.

The officers of the Regular Army generally are strongly in favor of keeping up the militia organizations of the country, and of encouraging them in every way, as they, more than any other class, fully appreciate the necessity for so doing. Their presence at the various camps, schools of instruction, and drills has had an excellent effect upon the militia. The martial spirit of our land has thriven, notwithstanding the lack of encouragement it has had from National and State Governments, and in every considerable town is to be found a volunteer militia organization whose members not only give their time and muscle cheerfully to learn how to most effectively protect their fellow countrymen from "outward foes or domestic violence," but in addition spend their often times scanty means to uniform and equip themselves; not, however, as sec. 1623, R. S., provides, and frequently pay their own expenses to encampments, schools of instruction, and military gatherings, besides losing their pay for the time they are absent virtually upon the public service. But the most absurd and unjust provision of the militia law is in regard to the Territories. Prior to 1876 they were not recognized as entitled to any assistance in regard to their militia from the General Government. On June 8, 1878, Congress passed the following resolution:

Be it resolved, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to cause to be issued to each of the Territories of the United States . . . such arms not to exceed one thousand in number, as he may deem necessary, and ammunition for the same, not to exceed fifty ball cartridges for each arm: Provided, That such issue shall be only from arms owned by the Government of the United States, which have been superseded and no longer issued to the Army: And provided further, That said arms shall be issued only in the following manner and upon the following conditions, to-wit: Upon the requisitions of the Governors of the several Territories, showing the absolute necessity for arms, for the protection of citizens and their property against hostile Indians within, or of Indian raids into such Territories: And provided further, That the said Governor or Governors of said Territories, to whom said arms may be issued, shall give good and sufficient bond, or bonds, for the return of said arms, or payment therefor at such time as the Secretary of War may designate, as now provided for by law.

The arms can only be issued upon a showing for their absolute necessity; then only one thousand, no matter how many may be "absolutely needed," these to be such as "are superseded, and no longer issued to the Army," and only fifty rounds of ammunition to each arm! and to get even this scanty allotment, the Territory is obliged to pay for transporting the articles from some distant arsenal or depot.

The injustice and absurdity of this resolution needs only to be stated to be fully appreciated, and it is here reproduced, because it is not generally understood, even among officers in the Army sta-

tioned in the Territories, that their militia are compelled by the General Government to be armed with obsolete and superseded arms, where of all other places in the United States the militia must act with the Regular Troops against Indians, and in Arizona and New Mexico possibly against a foreign enemy. Their arms and ammunition are of different make, calibre, and manipulation from those furnished Regular Troops, and in case the militiaman exhausts "his fifty rounds" of superseded ammunition, or his officers lose or break their "spontoons," the Regulars cannot replace them, and the militiaman must go to the rear, or be captured—a victim of the criminal neglect of the Government in demanding military service from its citizens and failing to furnish proper means for its performance.

During last year militia companies from New Mexico and Arizona were in the field with Regular Troops after the hostile Chiricahua Apaches, from May until December, under these disadvantages, and although the Apaches are happily disposed of now, there is still a large number of restive Indians within these Territories who are a standing menace to the settlers. The latter feel able to take care of themselves, with the assistance of the Army, if the General Government will furnish them with the same arms which are lavished so liberally upon the States; and it would seem but simple justice and ordinary common sense that the border Territories, especially New Mexico and Arizona, should receive the same consideration as the States whose means for self defence are ample, and the occasion for their use only problematical, and when the "American Militia Law" is revised to meet modern ideas and advanced conditions, let not the enrolled militia of the Territories be omitted from its benefits.

Apropos to this the N. Y. *Star* says:

Major Paul Dana has made a report to Gen. Fitzgerald, commanding the 1st N. Y. Brigade, on the arms and ammunition of our crack militia brigade, which raises a burning question in militia circles. The arms now carried are antiquated, and the ammunition is condemned as unreliable. A modernization of the ordnance is plainly imperative. There is one point that must be borne in mind in whatever change is made—the necessity of having guns of a uniform calibre with those of the United States troops or guardsmen of adjacent States, in concert with whom our militia would probably have to act. During our Civil War the fortunes of more than one action were changed by the lack of ammunition of the calibre of the muskets of troops whose supply was exhausted. The poem of the wounded drummer boy who fell dead while urging his general to send to his regiment cartridges of calibre 44, illustrated a frequent happening of active service when supplies of cartridges were useless because of the wrong calibre. In infantry armament there should be agreement and co-operation between the military authorities of our State and of our neighboring Commonwealths as well as the Federal Government.

FISH OF ONE FLESH OF ANOTHER.

THE attention of our esteemed contemporary, the *New York Sun*, is respectfully called to the fact that the Adjutant-General of the Army and the Lieutenant-General of the Army hold their positions for life, or until they arrive at the age fixed by law for retirement, and yet their superior officers, the Secretary of War and the President of the United States, are elective officers, having a limited term. Reasoning from analogy, should not the officers in direct control of military matters in the several States have a term of office independent of the political changes which, in most of the States, and certainly in New York State, occur twice as often as in the Federal Government? Everybody knows that it is a fiction of law which makes the President Commander-in-Chief—so far as the details of military administration are concerned. Not only are the officers who directly command the Army permanently attached to the military establishment, but they are subject to the laws of promotion which compel a service in inferior grades, and thus give them an opportunity to acquire the necessary experience. What is there analogous to this in the administration of the affairs of the National Guard—of New York, for example? What good reason has the *Sun* to urge why we should make fish of one in this matter and flesh of the other? We are glad to learn from the *Sun* that our views on this subject meet with the cordial approval of the Adjutant-General of New York, Gen. Porter, though there appears to be some confusion in the mind of the editor of the *Sun* on this subject. One day he tells us that our views on the subject of a permanent Commander are inspired by General Porter and the next declares that they have that gentleman's decided disapproval. We observe that the Governor of the conservative old Commonwealth of Massachusetts practically adopts our views on the subject of a permanent Adjutant-General by reappointing Gen. Dalton, who served so efficiently as Adjutant-General under his predecessor. But the only way to make the office of Adjutant-General independent of political control is by giving its incumbent a more permanent tenure, subject, of course, to removal under proper conditions. As the Governor, whoever he may be, can, as Commander-in-Chief, always direct and overrule the action of his subordinate, we can see no possible danger of interference with his constitutional prerogatives in this innovation. We observe that Gen. James H. Kidd, Inspector General of the State of Michigan, in his annual report says: "The law needs amending concerning the tenure of office. The elective system is productive of manifold evils; but these can be checked in a measure by proper legislation. The brigadier general, like the heads of staff departments, should be appointed and hold office during good behavior. If the other officers are to be elected it should be for a certain term, say three or five years, and the tenure of field and line officers be the same."

The N. Y. *Star* says: "The proposition of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL for the appointment of a general to command the National Guard of the State has much to commend it. Our militia has suffered greatly from lack of unity in command and from the absence of constant supervision over drill and discipline all the year around. The duties of a military commanding officer for the State troops would no more interfere with those of the Governor as constitutional commander-in-chief than do those of the general or lieutenant-general commanding the U. S. Army with the supreme military authority of the President of the United States. The notion that it would be undemocratic to place at the head of the National Guard a skilled officer holding by military tenure is nonsense. There is nothing democratic about maintaining at great cost

a permanent military force to be sacrificed in the time of war through the absence of an experienced and capable commander familiar with his troops and trusted by them. The argument that is made against a military commander for the State forces could be used with equal force against our having any National Guard at all. The plan of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is right, and cannot be too soon put into operation."

THE NEW YORK CAMP GROUND.

Few are aware of the amount of work quietly done on the camp ground at Peekskill. Alterations have taken place which make it difficult to recognize the old place. When the work of blasting away the point of rocks was well under way it was found that there was a great deal less rock and more earth than was anticipated. This has accelerated the work and the ravine near the back entrance of the camp is rapidly filling up. As it stands at present 275 feet parade ground have been gained, and a person situated at the mess hall can view the entire field. Considerable grading has been accomplished, and the preparations for the new drainage system are complete. The drains will be extended to the middle of the Hudson River and the work will be done as thoroughly as possible. It is a pity that so many fruit and shade trees had to fall, but this could not be avoided. The only way to remedy the defect is to plant new trees, as is intended. A roomy bathhouse is to be constructed at a convenient spot near the North river, and with the natural advantages and beauties of the ground, the camp, when completed, will form one of the most desirable spots in the country for the purpose for which it is intended. We hope the appropriation will hold out to enable the accomplishment of the entire project.

MILITIA ENCAMPMENT AT WASHINGTON.

IN answer to inquiries we may state that so far as we can learn, no action whatever has been taken by the War Department in connection with the militia encampment to be held at Washington next May. The officers say they would like to see the enterprise succeed, but beyond their expression of good wishes have done nothing toward encouraging it. Gen. Drum says that so far as he knows the Department has not been invited to participate in any way, and he was sure that the Department had not made any request to be represented. As the time for the event approaches it is very probable that arrangements will be made for the detail of a number of officers to witness and report upon the condition of the troops, manoeuvres, etc., but beyond that we doubt if the Regular Army will have any other relations to the enterprise, unless perhaps some officers may be authorized to act as judges.

It is desired to have the military evolutions take place on the public reservation south of the White House, everywhere known as the White Lot. It is not likely, however, that artillery or cavalry will be permitted to manoeuvre upon the lawn. If the drill is held on the White Lot the encampment of the competing organizations will be on the monument lot adjoining.

ANNUAL MEETING NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE annual meeting of the National Rifle Association was held at the armory of the 22d New York on Tuesday, Jan. 11, General George W. Wingate, the president, in the chair. In his opening remarks he said that the year had been a prosperous one. While civilian shooting had not increased, there was an unusually large attendance at military matches at Creedmoor, due to the increase in the number of the prizes offered; but the Association still sustained a loss of \$500 over and above all prizes presented to it. However, the Association was never in a better condition pecuniarily at this season of the year, having \$1,932.75 on hand and no debt. The butts and other woodwork on the range are in need of extensive repairs, which will require an outlay of several thousand dollars; and this fact, together with the inaccessibility of Creedmoor, has developed a strong feeling in favor of establishing a range in a more accessible locality. If this were accomplished, Gen. Wingate was confident that the range would be as generally attended and as prosperous as it was ten years ago. The difficulty in the matter was to obtain the ground and to fit it up, which would involve the raising of a large amount of money. This is the most important question ever presented to the Association.

At the conclusion of the address the secretary and treasurer read their reports, which contained nothing of interest, and then the meeting changed the by-laws so as to constitute six directors and twenty members a quorum at directors' and general meetings respectively.

The election of directors followed, resulting as follows: For three years—Majors L. B. Bell, Geo. L. Fox, and Edward Duffy, and Messrs. J. H. Brown and L. C. Bruce. For one year—Col. Charles E. Bridge. This was the end of the meeting.

THE SEWELL MILITIA BILL.

THE two Houses of Congress have agreed on the Sewell Militia Bill, the Senate conferees on Friday accepting the House amendment reducing the amount appropriated from six hundred thousand to four hundred thousand dollars.

The large hall of Cooper Union was filled Tuesday night by workmen who had gathered in response to a call by the Central Labor Union to protest against the bill now before Congress providing for increased Federal aid to the State militia, and to endorse Senator Blair's Educational Appropriation bill. John McMackin, who was Chairman, said that the workmen had no objection to the militia or a standing army, because they did not expect to accomplish their objects by brute force; but it was a question for them to consider as citizens whether or not some day an ambitious man might not use the centralized power to proclaim himself dictator. If the power of the Federal Government was used to protect only the property of a few it was well to know it. In the past, he said, the defenders of the country came from the ranks of labor, and the workmen would hold to account those who voted for the Militia bill. Secretary Lloyd read a letter from James E. Quinn, Master Workman of District Assembly 49, K. of L., regretting his absence, and saying that the military power of any country had always been used to destroy the liberty of the workers under pretext of protecting them. R. J. Hinton said it was the same power which tried to destroy the Union that is now seeking to get control of a standing army. Hinton then gave a sketch of the manner in which the bill came to be presented.

The militia of this city, he said, was only an expensive club, which the workingmen could not enter. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the Militia bill as "an impudent and treasonable conspiracy against the liberty of the people," and endorsing Senator Blair's Education bill.

THE ACKERMAN CASE RESTS.

THE COURT for the trial of Major J. Fred Ackerman, of the 12th Regiment had its final session on Jan. 12. Major Ackerman was called by Colonel Lamb on the redempt, in which he stated the object of the meeting of officers at his residence shortly after the election for colonel. He said it came to his knowledge that if he resigned, as was his intention, then other officers of the regiment would resign also, and with them would go about two hundred men who had served their time. Seeing that the regiment would be badly broken if all this happened, he earnestly requested the officers to remain and asked them to use their utmost endeavors to get the members of the companies whose terms had expired to remain also. The result of his appeal was that every officer present at the meeting signed a document pledging him (the Major) their support if he would remain. The court admitted the document in evidence. With regard to the expression used by the Major, "I'm enlisted for the war," he explained it was but a figure of speech. Some correspondence between Colonel Ackerman and the Major touching the arrest of Lieut. Smith was put in evidence to show that Major Ackerman was desirous that discipline should be maintained. In answer to the court the major said he stopped the hissing and cheering on the night of the election for colonel—as an officer of the regiment it was his duty to stop it; it was the duty of any officer there to stop it. The case was then submitted to the court without argument.

SILVER RECEPTION OF THE TWENTY-THIRD N. Y.

In connection with the silver reception of the 23d New York, which is to be held in Brooklyn on the 20th of January, we give a list of the field officers of the regiment who have served since its organization in 1862:

Colonels.—Wm. Evered, Jr., Calvin E. Pratt, Rodney C. Ward, John N. Partridge.
Lieutenant Colonels.—Edw. L. Molineux, John B. Woodward, John A. Ellwell, Rodney C. Ward, Stephen H. Farnham, John N. Partridge, Willis L. Ogden, John B. Frothingham.

Majors.—John A. Ellwell, Rodney C. Ward, Henry T. Chapman, Jr., Chas. E. Goldthwaite, James G. Gregory, John N. Partridge, Alfred C. Barnes, John B. Frothingham, Chas. L. Fincke, Alexander S. Bacon.

The present officers of the regiment are:
Field and Staff.—Colonel, Chas. L. Fincke; Lieutenant Col., Alex. S. Bacon; Major, Chas. E. Waters; Adjutant, Eugene W. Burd; Quartermaster, Arthur A. Thompson; Commissary, Richard Oliver; Surgeon, Edwin A. Lewis; Assistant Surgeon, Wm. E. Spencer; Chaplain, Geo. R. Van De Water; Inspector of Rifle Practice, Wm. H. Greenwood.

Co. A.—Capt. Edgar F. Hayland, 1st Lieut. Henry C. Evered, 2d Lieut. Wm. H. B. Smith.
Co. B.—Capt. Willard S. Candee, 1st Lieut. Franklin P. Swazey, 2d Lieut. Wm. P. Pickett.

Co. C.—Capt. Ezra De Forest, 1st Lieut. Wm. S. Banta, 2d Lieut. Chas. R. Siskman.

Co. D.—Capt. Fred C. Cocheu, 1st Lieut. John S. Shepherd, 2d Lieut. Arthur C. Saunders.

Co. E.—Capt. David Moffat, 1st Lieut. J. De Witt Clark, 2d Lieut. Harry P. Hungerford.

Co. F.—Capt. Britton C. Thorn, 1st Lieut. Joseph T. Hull, 2d Lieut. Robert T. Holby.

Co. G.—Capt. Harold L. Crane, 1st Lieut. Geo. E. Hall, 2d Lieut. Theodore R. Sillocks.

Co. H.—Capt. Alexis C. Smith, 1st Lieut. Francis P. Harron, 2d Lieut. Geo. A. Williams.

Co. I.—Capt. Frederick L. Holmes, 1st Lieut. Geo. W. Middleton, Jr., 2d Lieut. Geo. F. Hamlin.

Co. K.—Capt. Darwin H. Aldridge, 1st Lieut. ———, 2d Lieut. John J. Harris.

The committee on the 23d N. Y. Regiment "silver reception" at the Academy of Music on Jan. 20 state that the sale of boxes and tickets has been beyond all expectation and that the affair cannot fail to be a brilliant success. Governor Hill will be present with members of his staff. The regimental band is to be augmented to 100 pieces for the occasion, and the most elaborate decorations have been decided upon, drawings having been furnished by a leading decorator.

Seventh New York.—Col. Emmons Clark.

WITH a company front of 34 files, Co. A, Capt. A. W. Conover, performed some very fine manoeuvres of the school of the skirmish, movements, and gave an entertaining exhibition of skulking, movements, and a general thing every company in the 7th now devotes a portion of its drill hour to this practice, and omission of skulking, which was the rule in former years, now forms the exception. This is as it should be, and while the introduction of skulking has had no effect on the attendance at drills in the 7th (which was always good), it has certainly stimulated the interest of the men.

As a whole company cannot be deployed in the hall as skirmishers, only one-half is engaged at a time, the other half being drilled elsewhere meanwhile in other movements. The large space at disposal allows a much better development of the movements than is the case in other armories. Deployments can be made with full intervals of five yards; there is no crowding nor unnecessary hurry. Under these circumstances, skulking drills here afford almost as much opportunity for instruction as they would in the open field. The company executed the various deployments by the flank and to the front, advances and retreats, the firings on the march, and kneeling and lying down, and the rallies by fours. All were performed with snap and promptness, and there was nothing which required to be criticised. Errors were individual and not a general thing every company. When the half of the drill time had expired the company assembled and went into company movements as a whole, in order to make room for the skulking drill of the 8th company. The movements were principally by platoon, and they showed off the command to full advantage.

The 8th company, Capt. Andrew Mills, had 31½ files. It is essentially a shooting company, but its performance on the drill floor showed that its instruction is by no means one-sided. Its manual was very good, and the marching manoeuvres deserved much credit. This company has made great improvement during the past year and is very ably commanded.

Elighth New York.—Col. Geo. D. Scott.

THE Board of Officers of the 8th N. Y. held their annual meeting on Monday evening, Jan. 10, and elected the following officers for 1887: President, Col. Geo. D. Scott (as per regulations); Treasurer, Capt. D. P. Arnold; Secretary, Capt. E. A. Outhout. Finance committee, Col. G. D. Scott, Major H. Chauncey, Jr., and Capt. T. M. Young; Armory committee, Capt. E. A. Outhout and Lieuts. M. Van Benschoten, Jr., and Knicht Nefelt; Uniform committee, Capt. Wm. H. Dewar and Lieuts. F. R. Penta and T. H. Cammann; Music committee, Lieut. Col. F. A. Schilling, Adjutant J. O. Johnston and Capt. A. A. Oatce; Library committee, Capt. A. T. Mason and Lieuts. W. D. Cunningham and H. Howe; Board of Examination for non-com. officers, Major H. Chauncey, Jr., and Capt. E. A. Outhout and T. M. Young. The officers of the regiment were treated to a complimentary dinner to Col. Geo. D. Scott, to take place on Feb. 4. Lieut. H. Howe presented to the regiment a complete set of maps of the battlefields of the rebellion; also several books for the library. Col. G. D. Scott, Lieut. Col. F. A. Schilling, Major Henry A. Chauncey and Capt. Young were appointed delegates to the Convention of the National Guard Association, Feb. 1 next. Col. Scott tendered to the regiment a temporary quarters at the Skating Rink May 1st next, pending the building of the new armory. The board also agreed upon a

long-service medal. It will be nearly similar in shape to the 23d Corps badge, of plain iron for 10 years, with a silver border added for 15 years, a gold one for 20 years, and a gold rim with the figure 8 set in brilliants for 25 years' service.

Co. H, 8th N. Y., has as yet not elected a captain. This company has in less than two years furnished one major and three captains (Outhout, Dewar and Mason) to the regiment.

Twelfth New York.—Col. J. H. Jones.

THE larger drill hall of the 12th Regiment Armory is not roomy enough to accommodate two companies at a time. Therefore each company disappeared from sight in the small room during a portion of the drill time. What follows here consequently relates to what we saw while each company was drilling in the larger hall.

Co. C, Capt. J. Amory Haskell, had 16 files. Capt. Haskell has commanded this company only a comparatively short time, and having no lieutenants, and being also short of sergeants, all the good points which this command presents (and there are many) are due to his individual exertions.

The first portion of the drill was devoted to skulking and while the movements had to be limited for want of proper space, still the deployments, assemblies and rallies by fours, although not executed with that promptness and ease which can only be acquired by constant practice, gave evidence of correct instruction and fair understanding on the part of the men. After assembling on the right the command went into company movements and here it became apparent that there were no file closers and only one guide. This, however, did not interfere with the smooth course of the drill. The men executed the manual in good style, performed the various passages from fours into line and vice versa, with all the precision required, executed the double time well, and showed no weak points until the wheelings were taken up. Here the left column bulged and broke the alignment instantly and the way in which the men spread out their arms in their attempts to regain touch was anything but graceful. The captain attempted to correct the defect but was only partially successful and will have to try again next time. The carry and halting needs practice. All through the drill the men exhibited admirable steadiness and discipline and this they broke only in one instance, while the ranks were in the column of fours and broke the alignment. What is particularly to be regretted here is that the 1st Sergeant gave the example by striking an easy attitude, gaping around and talking as soon as the captain had turned his back. That the men followed him is only natural. Rayonets should have been fixed during this time. During a series of firings which followed the men resumed their steady, soldierly bearing and the drill wound up in a very creditable manner. This company, which is only in its infancy, has in it the making of a first-class organization.

Co. D, Capt. Bleecker J. Barnard, 14 files, reflected in many of its movements the snap of its commander. This company occupied the large hall during the last half of the drill time. When it first came out and for some time after, the left four was in single rank, which is not tactical. Afterwards, in some way or other, two men seemed to get into line, and numbers 1 and 4 of the last four were covered. The company started with a firm, rapid step and steady bearing, but marched too close when in fours. It performed some good evolutions and managed to keep a straight front during its wheels. The guide on the pivot flank, however, invariably disregarded par 59 by keeping up a backward movement which was shared in by the three or four files next to him, so that the fifth or sixth man from the pivot flank, instead of the pivot guide, became the one who took the 11 inch step prescribed in the paragraph quoted. During the wheels on a movable pivot this escaped the notice of the captain, but when wheeling from a halt he detected it and immediate correction followed. The company performed the front into line, and on the right into line in double and quick time and double and single rank creditably—executed a good double time in column of fours and then went into platoon drill. All went well here until the platoons wheeled by fours into line when the chiefs dressed their commands to the wrong flank. Mistake corrected by captain. Various platoon evolutions followed in fair manner, but the two chiefs seemed as if they had not thoroughly mastered their lessons. Later on in an advance in column of platoons by the flank the guides were on the wrong flank, but the captain corrected the mistake. Repeated several times the movements were executed correctly in principle, but not smoothly and handsomely, and more practice is needed. The different firings, standing and kneeling, which wound up the drill, were well done. The mistakes were individual and trifling. This company has much improved but it appears to somewhat neglect the attainment of general proficiency over the cultivation of excellence on special points.

Forty-seventh New York.—Col. E. F. Gaylor.

WILLIAMSBURG again gave a substantial proof of the popularity of the 47th by turning out en masse to witness the turnout of the regiment on Thursday, Jan. 6. The armory is now thoroughly completed and finished in very handsome style and well worth visiting.

The ceremonies opened with a review before Brig.-Gen. James McLeer, commanding the 2d Brigade, and the command formed promptly with unequalled company fronts. A much younger, healthier, and more able-bodied class of men than could be seen here some years ago now composes the rank and file of the regiment, but stricter attention should be paid to details at their instruction. The discipline was very creditable and the line during the walk around of the reviewing party stood as firm as a rock. Owing partly to the cold weather and partly to some of the inferior marching music, the march past was not effected in equally creditable style, the step being irregular, and the company fronts wavering. The march was too short to give the battalion a chance to gather itself together, and thus the passage itself and the wheel into line were finished in anything but accomplished style.

Major George Fox, I. R. P., of the 2d Brigade, was then introduced to the regiment by Col. Gaylor, and the presentation of the badges was finished in orthodox style, Major Fox making a few remarks.

When the marksmen's badges had been presented, Co. A was called to the front to receive the Strong medal and the Dakin badge, of which they are the winners. After the decoration the ranks were broken and a new formation took place for dress parade under command of Lieut. Col. Benson. The parade was good, but the manual could have been more regular and snappy. Other comments are not necessary. Terpsichore then took charge of the drill hall while the officers of the regiment together with their numerous friends from other Brooklyn and New York organizations adjourned to the upper regions of the building, to partake of the hospitality for which the 47th is so famous.

Lieut. Col. F. S. Benson left for Europe on Friday afternoon, Jan. 7, and received a hearty send-off from his numerous friends.

MILITIA ITEMS.

Gen. Rodenbough, in his "Medal of Honor," tells a story of an old Army sergeant, Sergt. Fegan, of the 3d U. S. Inf., who illustrated the idea prevailing in the Regular Service concerning duty manners: Hour, midnight; place, the guardhouse—Fegan being the sergeant of the guard, was addressed by a rather fresh recruit as "Jim." "What?" and the neophyte was sprawling, while seventy-five inches of irate Hibernian, soldierly humanity roared out: "Jim, is it? Whin I'm on duty it's 'Sergeant Fegan' ye'll call me. Whin I'm on my hind, and not on duty, I'm 'Jim.' D'ye mind it? D'ye mind it?" and he again flourished a fist as big as a Missouri ham in the face of the terrified recruit.

G. O. No. 1, A. G. O., Connecticut, announces the names of the Governor's Staff, which appeared in the JOURNAL, Dec. 23, and the following appointments: George M. White, of New Haven, to be A. G., with rank of colonel, from Jan. 8, 1885; reappointment; Henry C. Morgan, of Colchester, to be Q. M. Gen., with rank of lieutenant-colonel, from Jan. 6, 1887.

The quarterly returns of the 7th New York, of Dec. 31,

shows the following strength: F. S. and N. C. S., 21; Cos. A, 97; B, 103; C, 121; D, 103; E, 89; F, 103; G, 99; H, 102; I, 109; K, 88. Total, 1,010.

The 8th N. Y. Veterans have determined to assist the regiment in obtaining recruits and every man has pledged to put his shoulder to the wheel for the purpose. Only men who are thoroughly suitable in every respect will be accepted. Many applications for membership have been received since the new armory has become a certainty. Capt. McIntyre, the chief of the veterans, was made the recipient of a handsome testimonial on New Year's Day at the hands of those under his command.

The Gate City Guard, of Atlanta, Ga., have issued a circular inviting all the world to accompany them on their trip to Europe. They have chartered the steamer *Antwerp*, of the Red Star Line, and will sail round trip tickets for prices varying from \$100 for active members to \$250 for excursionists; these last having special privileges as to the date of returning. These rates are from Atlanta and a deduction will be made to those starting from New York. The party will land at Antwerp and from there go to Brussels; thence Paris, Switzerland and Italy as far south as Naples, taking in the various points of interest along the route, going and returning. The tickets cover only the cost of transportation, including living on the steamer. The steamer will sail June 25 or July 2, 1887.

Quarterly returns in the 1st Brigade, Dec. 31, 1886, show the strength of the following organizations: 12th N. Y., 33 officers and 949 enlisted men; total, 982; last return, 942; gain, 40. 23d N. Y., 35 officers, 547 enlisted men; total, 582; last return, 616; loss, 34. 11th N. Y., 23 officers, 442 enlisted men; total, 465; last return, 471; loss, 6.

A selection for a 1st and 2d Lieutenant for Co. K, 11th N. Y., has been ordered by Col. Stewart for Monday, Jan. 17. The annual meeting of the Board of Officers takes place on the same evening. Co. C, which has challenged Co. D, of the 12th N. Y., to a bayonet contest, has not yet heard from the latter definitely, and is very anxious to have it brought to a definite conclusion. Co. A of the 11th reports a gain of 7 men during the past month.

Col. John T. Camp, of the 23d N. Y., has appointed a new examining board, to consist of Lieut.-Col. W. J. Harding, 1st Lieut. W. H. Muidhof and Lieut. Lillendahl. The officers are ordered out for instruction by Lieut.-Col. Harding, Jan. 17 and 24 and Feb. 7 and 8. A schedule for battalion drills has been issued, and under it Cos. C, H, G, E and F will drill on Wednesdays, Feb. 9, 17 and 23 and March 2, 9 and 16, while Cos. B, I, D, A and K will turn out on Fridays, Feb. 11, 18 and 25 and March 4, 11 and 18.

Brig.-Gen. Louis Fitzgerald entertained the colonels of the 1st Brigade at a dinner at his residence on Friday, Jan. 14.

Cos. I and K, 71st N. Y., gave a handsome entertainment at the Lexington Avenue Opera House on Monday, Jan. 10. It was attended by a large and fashionable audience.

Capt. Henry Wittman, late inspector of rifle practice of the 9th N. Y., has been restored to active duty on the staff of that regiment. Capt. Wittman never relinquished the office of regimental treasurer, for which he is particularly fitted, and his return to active duty is generally much appreciated.

Adj.-Gen. Josiah Porter has appointed a board to meet at Albany Monday, Jan. 17, to examine into the capacity and general fitness for the service of such officers as may be ordered before it. The board will consist of Brig.-Gen. Emil Schaefer, Inspector General; Brig.-Gen. Peter C. Doyle, 4th Brigade; Col. Geo. D. Scott, 8th; Col. Charles L. Fincke, 23d, and Major Fredk. Kopper, 71st N. Y.

Adj.-Gen. W. S. Stryker, in G. O. No. 1, dated Trenton, N. J., Jan. 4, 1887, directs that the Company of Artillery, National Guard, located at Atlantic City, be known as Company A, Sea-Coast Artillery, National Guard.

Capt. Harold L. Crane, of Co. G, 23d N. Y., was recently presented with a handsome dress sword by the members of his company.

Athletic games will be given on Feb. 5 by Co. I, 14th N. Y., including a tug-of-war for the championship of the N. G. of the State. Handsome prizes will be awarded. The Troy Citizens Corps will have gold, silver, and bronze medals struck and given to members of the corps as follows: Bronze, for ten years' faithful service; silver, for fifteen years, and gold, for twenty years. Service in the Civil War, volunteer or regular, is to count for five years.

Co. F, 23d N. Y., will shortly have a return rifle shooting match with a team from Co. F, 4th N. Y. They are practicing steadily for the event, which will be decided in the 23d Regt. Armory.

The presentation of marksmen's badges to the 33d N. Y. has been fixed for next month. Colonel Finkelmeier has requested Major Geo. L. Fox to officiate on the occasion.

Gen. James McLeer and staff, of the 2d N. Y. Brigade, will attend the public installation of the officers of U. S. Grant Post, No. 227, G. O. A. R., which will take place at the Academy of Music on Monday evening, Jan. 24. Gen. William F. Sherman will be present to greet the soldiers of Brooklyn.

Capt. E. S. Browe, I. R. P., 14th Regiment, has resigned. The Board of Officers of the 13th New York has adopted resolutions with regard to the death of Capt. Courtney.

The conditions governing the contest for the "Belknap Trophy" are published by Gen. Fitzgerald.

Capt. Wm. V. Peacock, Co. F, 14th N. Y., has issued an order to his company, in which he says: "Let the year 1887 mark not only a new era in the history of the company but in each man's record, by a more implicit obedience to orders, strict attention to instructions, constantly soldierly bearing and the sure index of a disciplined body and mind—steadiness and silence in the ranks. Bear in mind at all times that the highest honor to which either an officer or an enlisted man can aspire is to have the reputation of being a good soldier."

1st Lieut. James Thorne Harper was unanimously elected Captain of Co. I, 7th Regiment, vice Casey, resigned, on Thursday, Jan. 13.

The new code to govern the Pennsylvania militia will contain a clause to prevent the sale of liquor within the limit of one mile from the spot selected for encampments of the Guard.

Colonel Louis Finkelmeier orders the commanding officers of the several companies of the 33d N. Y. to detail three men from their respective commands to report to the regimental surgeon on Monday, Jan. 17, at 8 P. M., for instruction in connection with the proposed Ambulance Class. The assistant surgeon and hospital steward will report at the same time.

On Jan. 7, Co. F, 14th Regiment, held its regular weekly drill, but only 24 out of the 68 members borne on its roll were present. This delinquency, which is also apparent in a number of other organizations, should be promptly looked after and the absentees properly punished. Co. F, at its next drill, will receive commands by the bugle, a very excellent innovation.

Several companies of the 13th N. Y. have engaged counsel to contest the legality of the summons to their members to appear before the Regimental Delinquency Court to answer for company delinquencies, in view of the requirements of the fourth division of Sec. 365 of the Code.

Referring to the abolition of gaudy and distinctive uniforms, the *Paris Temps* tells us that in France a little coquette, who has no harm, says that the opinion of women must be taken into account. "Napoleon," it adds, "was well aware of this, and did all he could to render the uniforms attractive and distinctive."

The members of the Committee on Military Affairs of the New York Assembly, just appointed, are: Hamilton, New York; Hogeboom, Columbia; Evans, Oneida; Bacon, Kings; Madsen, Dutchess; Porter, Niagara; Smith, New York; Fitch, Queens; Gorman, Albany; Ryan, Rensselaer; Sullivan, New York.

VIRGINIA MILITIA ORDERED OUT.

It is reported from Richmond, Va., January 11, that troops were being ordered by Governor Lee to Newport News, the Eastern terminus of the Chesapeake and Valley Railroad, where a band of strikers numbering eight hundred having taken possession of the post and obstructing the railroad and steamship companies in their business,

causing imminent danger of a collision between the strikers and the men hired to take their place. Under these circumstances application was made to Governor Lee for troops to protect the employees and allow them to proceed with the performance of their duties. The Governor at once ordered three companies to proceed to Newport News forthwith. Three companies left Richmond on a special train; another (the Peninsula Guards) leaves Williamsburg, and another Hampton.

WISCONSIN-OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE sixth annual convention of the Officers' Association was held in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol on Jan. 4 and 5, 95 officers being present and the interest and spirit of the meeting being even greater than in the case of its predecessors. Every organization in the State troops was represented, all officers being in dress uniform according to the custom of the Association.

Owing to the recent death of Gen. Logan the reception and ball were dispensed with and the meeting was devoted strictly to business. Tuesday morning was given to the appointment of necessary committees, the discussion of various projects for the improvement of the equipment and organization of the force, and the discussion of the lesson of the term of active service during the Milwaukee riots last May came in for frequent mention. Later in the day the entire body of officers, headed by the Adjutant-General filed down to the Executive office on the lower floor to pay their respects to their Commander-in-Chief. It took over 90 officers just six minutes to march down, shake hands with the Governor, listen to a brief commendation of their progress and discipline, and get back to business in the Senate Chamber.

Tuesday afternoon was taken up with a continuation of the morning's work and in the evening the chamber was filled with officers and invited guests to hear the papers prepared by interested friends in the Regular Service—Lieuts. Philip Reade and Lyman W. V. Kennon, of the Staffs of Gen. Terry and Crook, respectively. These gentlemen were successively presented to the convention by Col. King and received with cordial applause which was redoubled at intervals during the reading of their essays, both of which were of marked excellence and value and were listened to with the closest attention, the Governor himself being among the most interested of the large audience. Lieut. Reade's paper was a practical talk on the modern practice of Rifle Practice and Lieut. Kennon's a scholarly essay on the training necessary for the soldier of the present day, and the authors are masters of their respective subjects. On the adjournment of the regular session the members thronged around their lecturers with cordial words of thanks and congratulation. Kennon's work on Guard and Sentry Duty has been the standard for the last two years and he was well known to the "Guardians," who, having studied his maxims were eager to welcome the author; and as rifle practice is to be the main work of the Infantry during the year just opened an especial effort was made to induce Lieut. Reade, so well known an expert and enthusiast, to come and open the ball. It is safe to say that he has imbued the whole force with his spirit, for on Wednesday morning, after the close of the regular order he was called upon by unanimous voice to take the floor and give them even more on the same subject.

Owing to meagre appropriations and the fact that those in authority were unwilling to let the Guard practice without a curfew and expert coaching in the preliminary work, Wisconsin is behind many States in rifle practice. Capt. Boutelle gave the officers an admirable paper four years ago, and a good start was made by many good rifle practice, but not until this year has the matter begun to take the proper shape. With Reade's instructions to start with and some smart young "distinguished marksmen" from neighboring Departments of the Regular Service to do a little coaching next summer, it is believed there will be a better record to show a year from now.

The most important thing accomplished by the convention was the unanimous passage of the "Three battalion move," and the Legislature will be asked to reorganize the Infantry of the State, as proposed in the Manderson bill for the U. S. Army. A very slight increase is asked for and the National Guard stands very high with the people of the State, and in the Legislature there is little doubt of the passage of the bill. This will give three complete regiments of Infantry of three battalions each instead of three regiments on the antedivisional plan at present in vogue among those non-military nations—Persia, China, and the United States. The 4th Battalion—at present independent—will then be absorbed in the 1st Regiment, where it will begin to learn something of its real duty.

Other important features recommended are a permanent site for State camps similar to that of the New York State, instead of six in camp; a remodeling of the law regarding summons for active duty, making the signal of riot alarm or any verbal order or duty annulled signal as binding upon the soldier as the formal written summons now prescribed by law. While the troops in Milwaukee responded with commendable promptitude to the riot alarm sounded on the fire bells last May, there were some who sneaked out of their barracks, and when hauled up for punishment brought their lawyers with them and beat their officers by proving they had not been furnished with written copies of the orders, as provided by the law evolved by some amiable old dreamers among the State Solons of the past.

In this connection two public-spirited manufacturing companies received the thanks of the convention—one for summarily dismissing an employee who sneaked out of the riot duty with his comrades, and said he would lose his place if he went. The other firm was deprived for a full week of the services of ten of their best workmen—all members of Co. E, 1st Infantry, stationed a hundred miles from Milwaukee. The men were suddenly called upon at 11 A. M. to drop their tools and report at the armory for instant duty. They knew it meant a fine, and so did their employers, and the superintendent of the works himself bade them go and be assured their homes would be looked after and their places in the shops retained for them.

As a contrast to this, there were three or four instances of employers threatening their employees with discharge if they went. The men went, however, and have not been discharged up to date.

The convention adjourned on Wednesday afternoon unanimously of the opinion that it had been a session of great value and interest. The officers of last year were re-elected to fill their old stations and are as follows: Adjutant-General C. P. Chapman, President; Colonels M. T. Moore, 3d Inf., and Sam. J. Lewis, 1st Inf., Vice Presidents; Colonel Charles King, A. I. G., Secretary; Captain Emil Baensch, 2d Inf., Treasurer; Rev. G. E. Herd, Light Horse Squadron, Chaplain; and the following additional members of Executive Committee: Major A. F. Caldwell, 1st Inf.; Capt. C. A. Bora, 2d Inf., and Capt. J. E. Coogan, 4th Battalion.

The report of the Assistant Inspector-General shows great improvement in the discipline and instruction of the three regiments of Infantry and in the light battery. The camp work of the 2d and 3d Regiments is especially commended; excellent discipline, night and day; guard and sentry duty faithfully done, though great crudities continue to appear in the sentry work of untalented men; perfect silence and order after taps, and an incessant round of military duty from sunrise to sunset; two battalion drills—and good ones—each day; two officers' schools; two sergeants' schools, and the usual camp ceremonies; dress parades excellent; guard mounting showing careful study, though a note was perfect. Both regiments camped near large towns, and not an instance of drunkenness or misconduct occurred among the soldiers, so that the citizens were loud in their praise of the men. As for the officers none had time to leave camp, as they have to work from reveille to retreat. The 1st Infantry showed less discipline, though vastly improved over its old record, but had more than most officers' schools. Its new colonel is taking hold with a will.

Intense heat caused the abandonment of battalion drill three afternoons in the 1st Regiment, but there was at least one each day. The camps of all three regiments were struck in good old style at tap of the drum, all tents falling simultaneously, and being packed for transportation. Every bit of

rubbish was burned and the regiments marched away, leaving the camp ground thoroughly polished and as clean as when they marched in.

Still the inspector is not satisfied—he never is—and demands more skilful drill, skilful firing, inspection of tents twice a day, more instruction of sentries at home, more attention to the construction of the sinks; the eradication of the last "spike tail," and a come down to the business of soldiering. There is still too much ornament about it; he wants the men to wear blue flannel shirts and leave their paper collars home, and he accuses the officers because some of the men sometimes fail to salute; he says it is all the officers' fault.

Ever since last May the people have quit laughing at the "militia." The cool, disciplined demeanor of the officers and men of the one regiment summoned to Milwaukee to quell the riot was a revelation to the citizens, and the services of the Light Squadron and Battery were as fully appreciated. It is believed that with the re-election of the Governor to his third term, the National Guard of the State will maintain its steady progress in discipline and efficiency.

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

WE are indebted to the editor of the Wooster (O.) Republican for an extract from his paper concerning Lieut. A. C. Sharpe, 23d U. S. Infantry, instructor of military tactics at the University of Wooster. Lieut. Sharpe is to be continued on duty for another year. The Republican says: "This further extension to July 1, 1888, was the result of the recent inspection by Inspector General Roger Jones. The organization and management of this department in our University by Lieut. Sharpe have been crowned with gratifying success. The lieutenant, by his gentlemanly demeanor and thorough military knowledge, has made the department what it is, and it has made him decidedly popular, not only in University circles, but also among the citizens of our city. In a recent interview at Washington Adjutant General Drum said: 'The inspector's report from Wooster is one of the best we have received. Lieut. Sharpe has certainly made a great success of his military department of Wooster University and deserves the support of the War Department.' The editor in a private letter to us says: 'Being the commandant of the Wooster City Guard, Co. D, 8th Regiment, U. S. A., which company has the distinction of being the best drilled organization in the State of Ohio, I take great interest in military matters. Being a graduate of Wooster University also, I have watched with interest and pleasure the organization and progress of the military department in that institution under command of Lieut. Sharpe. He certainly deserves the highest praise for his energy and success. He seems to be a thorough military man, and takes great interest in the National Guard, having attended nearly all our encampments since he has resided here. He is very popular among the members of my company, as well as with the citizens of this community.'

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

THE following changes among commissioned officers during the six months ending Dec. 31, 1886, are published in G. O. No. 1, Jan. 1:

Brig.-Gen. Philip Carpenter, Judge-Advocate-Gen., resigned.

Capt. Richard M. Scammon, A. D. C., promoted Lieut.-Colonel, 1st Regiment.

Resigned.—1st Regiment—1st Lieut. William J. Andrews, Co. H; Patrick H. O'Malley, Co. K; Samuel H. Bulch, Co. C; Col. John B. Hall; Capt. John H. Wales, Co. K. 2d Regiment—2d Lieut. Leander Emery, Co. K. 3d Regiment—1st Lieut. Frank C. Williams, Co. F. Cavalry—Capt. John S. Perry, Co. B, company disbanded.

Commissioned.—Governor's Staff—Brig.-General Henry M. Baker, Judge-Advocate-Gen.—1st Regiment—1st Lieut. Alfred F. Eaton, Co. K; 1st Lieut. George E. Whitner and 2d Lieut. Frank A. Whipple, Co. C; Col. George M. L. Lane; Lieut.-Col. Richard M. Scammon; Capt. Patrick H. O'Malley, Co. K. 2d Regiment—1st Lieut. Loren E. Nichols and 2d Lieut. George F. Russell, Co. K.

MISSOURI NATIONAL GUARD.

THE 7th Regiment of the Missouri National Guard is disturbed by internal dissensions similar to those which interfere with the efficiency of the 13th N. Y. The color of the 7th, R. H. Hunt, was respectfully invited to resign by some of his officers on the ground of incompetency. Maj. J. W. Bullock, who was one of the officers preferring this disinterested request, says: "At a meeting of the line officers it was decided to ask the colonel to withdraw from the regiment a committee of two, consisting of myself and Maj. Peace, went up to his house. When we stated the object of our visit Col. Hunt was very angry, but after a while he told us that he could not consider the request, as there was nothing to show that it actually came from a majority of the line officers. He said he wanted a written proof of the same. It was then that the written request was sent in. I supposed Col. Hunt's objection in this was the petition and evidence against us of insubordination, and so have our court-martial."

The petition followed, and of it Col. Hunt says: "Of course I refused to accede to the insolent request. No man in his senses would have ever supposed I would resign under such circumstances. Leave at the toe of a boot? He kicked out? Those who know me know I am not the man to sink away like a cur before such men as this was the petition." Then comes the withdrawal of the petition and the resignation of the disaffected officers.

CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

THE friends of Brig.-Gen. W. H. Dimond, commanding the 2d Brigade, N. G. C., says the *Alta*, are making vigorous efforts to have him reappointed by Governor Bartlett. To this end almost every officer in the 2d Brigade has united in a petition. General Dimond has won for himself among his officers and men an enviable reputation as a commander. He has always taken a deep interest in the welfare of his brigade, and there is not a field officer under him who desires the place he has so acceptably filled for more than five years.

MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA.

THE following are appointed on the staff of Oliver Ames, Governor and Commander-in-Chief: Maj. Gen. Samuel Dalton, adjutant general; Brig. Gen. Alfred F. Holt, surgeon general; Brig. Gen. Edward O. Shepard, Judge-Advocate-General; Col. Thos. Sherwin, Allen G. Shepherd, Morgan Bitch and Rockwood Hoar, aides-de-camp; Col. Horace T. Rockwell, inspector general of rifle practice; Col. Edward E. Currier, Augustus N. Sampson and Fred W. Wellington, assistant inspectors general; Col. Albert L. Newman, James W. Bennett, Daniel P. Crocker and Charles Well, assistant adjutants general; Col. John H. Abbott, John G. Mackintosh, Richard F. Harcourt and George R. Wallace, assistant quartermasters general.

Army inspections will commence at once. Inspecting officers will require company officers to question enlisted men and drummers on the duties of the sentinel and of the guard, and on completion of company inspection non-commissioned officers will be questioned thoroughly as to their duties.

LOUISIANA.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL VANCE, in his recent report, says: "The active militia, as now limited by law to 4,000, is but a fraction in excess of one National Guardsman to each 1,000 inhabitants. The estimated annual expense of \$35 per man, which is less than a tax of five cents annually on each inhabitant, should be regarded as a modest burden, and cheerfully borne by a generous public. The success of the State one moment of the last year is reported to be much greater than was anticipated, and the selection of the permanent camp, known as Camp Lincoln, is strongly approved. The report recommends that the pay of the militia, when in

active service for the suppression of riot, be fixed at \$5 a day, and that the limit of this service to seven days be repealed."

TEXAS.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL KING, in his annual report to Gov. Ireland very strongly urges the Legislature to make liberal appropriations, and encourage the militia that it may be an efficient military force in case of necessity. He says a well-equipped force is imperative because a deep-seated and dangerous spirit of unrest prevails, and in many sections this discontent has taken the form of lawlessness, violence and bloodshed, and has assumed proportions, made claims and asserted doctrines that threaten the very existence of the States and of the Union. He then, without specifically naming any particular organization, gives a scathing denunciation which is clearly aimed at the Knights of Labor, and adds: Under the mad and murderous teachings of Communists and Socialists these oath-bound organizations have had many strikes, have openly defied the law, have beaten and abused and sometimes killed people who only desired to earn a living, have destroyed property and murdered those whose duty it was to protect it, have violently interfered with the business of many States and caused losses to many thousands of people, who were not responsible for the alleged wrongs about which these secret organizations were complaining. In view of these things in the past, of their active existence at present, and of their probable continuance for some time in the future, it is the duty of the several States of the general Government and of the order-loving, law-abiding, patriotic citizens to meet force with force at every point where it is necessary.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P.—You stand No. 36 on Commissary Sergeant list.

Subscriber.—Claims certified to by the accounting officers are provided for in the General Deficiency Bill.

Malisha Man.—You can purchase a copy of Upton's Tactics from D. Appleton and Co., Bond street, New York City.

Librarian.—There never was an act of Congress making it compulsory for enlisted men to retire at the age of 63, or at any other age.

P. B.—There is nothing to prevent a private of the Engineer Battalion being appointed hospital steward, if the War Department so orders.

R. D. asks: Is an enlistment made on Sunday legal? Ans.—Yes. There is no law or regulation affecting the validity of an enlistment made on a Sunday.

G. R. W.—There have been several officers on duty as A. A. Q. M. at San Diego Barracks since the war. If you can give the name we may be able to furnish you the address.

Buck Eye.—Yes, the wife and children are entitled to pension if the death of the retired soldier was the direct result of disease contracted or injury received in the line of duty.

E. O. L.—Chaplains wear the forage cap prescribed in par. 224, Regulations of 1881. Trousers of infantry officers are of light blue cloth, color of stripe that of trousers of the infantry arm (white). The cloth of the shoulder strap is white (see G. O. 6, A. G. O., of Feb. 1, 1886.)

A asks: An officer takes seven days' leave; he is first reported absent with leave on the morning report of Dec. 25; he returns 9 A. M. Saturday, Jan. 1. How shall he report on the morning report of Jan. 2? Ans.—To accord with the rulings of the War Department he would be reported "absent with leave." See par. 79, Army Regulations, 1881; decisions thereunder.

An anonymous correspondent at Fort Bayard, N. M., who is on the eve of discharge, writes to know how he can get his deposit book from the Post Trader, with whom he has deposited it as security for a whiskey bill which he intends to repudiate. We should say that he was too late; his proper course would have been to repudiate the whiskey, for which he should now pay like a little man.

"Ask God for temperance, that's the appliance only Which your disease requires."

F. M.—See answer to "Ignorance" in JOURNAL of Nov. 13, 1886. A soldier does not forfeit his citizenship by enlisting. He is still entitled to vote where he has a "residence." If he came from New York, for instance, he may vote in New York, if he can get home on Election Day. If he came from New York City his living on Governor's Island would not deprive him of his right to vote in New York City. If he came from Louisiana he does not acquire a residence in New York with right to vote by serving on Governor's Island. A man does not forfeit his "residence" by enlisting. If a minor, his residence remains that of his father or guardian.

A correspondent asks: What is the national air of the United States? We have a measurable controversy about it, one insisting that it is "Yankee Doodle," while another insists that it is the "Star Spangled Banner." The "Red, White and Blue" has some advocates also. Please settle this if you can. On what occasion was "Yankee Doodle" first performed? and how is any particular air made "a national air"? Ans.—As we have no air that can be said authoritatively to be the national air "you pay your money and takes your choice." "Yankee Doodle" is said to have been popular in England during the Commonwealth, when Cromwell was designated in it as "Nankie Doodle." According to other authorities it was composed in 1775 by a British army surgeon in Boston, and set to the old English song "Yida Locket lost her pocket." The air has become familiar one in France, Spain, Italy and Hungary from time immemorial. There is an ancient Dutch song which runs as follows:

"Yanker didel, duodel down,
Dedel, duodel lauter,
Yanker viver, vooover vown,
Botermitt and yonther."

The "Star Spangled Banner" was composed by Francis S. Key—a brother-in-law of Chief Justice Taney—while he was prisoner on the British fleet during the bombardment of Fort M'Henry, Sept. 11, 1814. It is said to have been first sung by a group of about twenty volunteer soldiers in front of or next door to the Holiday Street Theatre, Baltimore, the old air of "Anacron" having been adapted to it. During the War of the Rebellion, Oliver Wendell Holmes contributed an addition to it. "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean," known also as "The Red, White and Blue," was composed by Thos. A. Becket, not the clerical gentleman associated in 1870, but an actor of the name, formerly of the Walnut Street Theatre, Philadelphia, who wrote it in 1843. Another "Red, White and Blue" song was written by the Hon. Edw. J. Preston. There is an anonymous song with the same refrain which runs as follows:

"Oh, raise that glorious ensign high,
And let the nations see
The flag for which our fathers fought
To make our country free!"

"Hail Columbia" is of all, perhaps, the best entitled to the designation of the national air. It was written in the summer of 1795 by the Hon. Joseph Hopkinson, LL. D., to oblige a friend, a Mr. Fox, who was about to take a benefit as a singer. It was sung by him with great acceptance to the tune of "The President's March." It was called for on Saturday, completed on Sunday evening, announced Monday morning, and sung at a new theatre on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, the same evening. At that time war with France was thought to be inevitable and patriotic spirit ran

NEW YORK.

In European military circles it is asserted that enormous quantities of provisions are being stored at Metz.

Le Progrès Militaire announces an expected creation of Cavalry Pioneers on the Austrian pattern, a small detachment in each cavalry regiment receiving special instruction by an engineer officer in the rudiments of demolishing telegraphs, railways and other artificial structures.

OFFICIAL despatches from Tonquin report that French troops made an attack on a large rebel force entrenched at Thanhua, but were twice repulsed. During the fighting four French officers were wounded; five European and eight Tonquin soldiers were killed, and 15 Europeans and 27 Tonquineses were wounded. Reinforcements of artillery and infantry will be sent to the French at Thanhua.

A SERIOUS agitation is in progress at Liege for obtaining from the Belgian Government the demolition of the local citadel and fort, which, in case of an invasion, would furnish a pretext for bombarding the town, but could in no wise contribute to its defence. The same is the case as regards Namur, with its picturesque old citadel. The citizens in each case desire either to live in an "open town" or in one sufficiently fortified.

EXCITEMENT has been caused at Queenstown among the navy pensioners—seamen and marines—by the receipt from the Admiralty of a circular which bids such pensioners as are under fifty-five to hold themselves in readiness for active service. Since the Crimean War only one such circular has been addressed to the pensioners. The last occasion was during the late Russian scare, when an outbreak of hostilities was considered imminent. The circular is regarded as an indication that the government apprehends war.

THE Brock Flexible Fence Co., of 10 Courtlandt Street, N. Y. City, furnish a very economical fence which is strong, durable and easily put together. The material, aside from the posts, is furnished for forty-two cents a rod with four rails and consists of square rails of oak with japanned wire-loops for linking the ends together. The rails are either stapled to the posts or passed through a hole bored in them.

THE MOST VIOLENT EXPLOSIONS of Coughing are stopped by HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR. PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS Cure in one Minute.

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A 10c. cigar in quality, but only a 5c. cigar in price, is "Tansill's Punch."

There are probably ten thousand brands of 5c. cigars, but all smokers should bear in mind that there is but one, "Tansill's Punch."

The smoker's delight—"Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar.

Punch, brothers, punch, punch with care.

Punch in the presence of the passenger.

And don't never forget to smoke—

"Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigar.

A Chicago druggist retailed over 100,000 "Tansill's Punch" 5c. Cigars in four months.

BENSON'S CAPSINE PLASTERS are well known in the Army and Navy as the most convenient and effective external remedy. For sprains, coughs, rheumatism, sciatica, and all ailments arising from exposure they excel every other application, giving relief and cure in a few hours. Avoid worthless imitations under similar names. Seabury and Johnson, Chemists, New York.

BIRTHS.

AYRES.—At Asheville, N. C., January 4, 1887, to the wife of General R. B. Ayres, U. S. Army, a daughter.

DRIGGS.—At Washington, January 10, to Mary E. Driggs, wife of Lieutenant W. H. Driggs, a daughter.

MARRIED.

LUSBY-CLEMENTS.—On December 29, at the Cathedral, Baltimore, Md., FRANCIS W. LUSBY and Miss LIZZIE J. CLEMENTS, stepdaughter of Gunner E. J. Beacham, U. S. Navy.

NEWCOMER-KOSIER.—At Byron, Ill., Dec. 29, Lieutenant

HENRY C. NEWCOMER, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., to Miss REBECCA E. KOSIER.

TUCKER-HINTON.—At Petersburg, Va., January 4, RAN-
DOLPH TUCKER, son of the late Commander John H. Tucker,
U. S. N., to Miss MARGARET HELEN HINTON.

DIED.

APP.—At Fort Monroe, Va., January 2, Ordnance Sergeant CASPAR APP, U. S. Army, retired.

BROWN.—At Scottsville, N. Y., January 11, Major D. D. S. BROWN, formerly an additional Paymaster, U. S. Army.

CUSHING.—At Dunkirk, N. Y., January 3, Paymaster MIL-
TON B. CUSHING, U. S. Navy, retired.

DUNCAN.—At Washington, D. C., January 7, Brevet Brig.-
General THOMAS DUNCAN, Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Army,
retired.

GERHARDT.—At a meeting of a committee appointed by the members of Co. A, 3d Infantry, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted: Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty in His infinite wisdom to take from us our com-
rade, CHARLES GERHARDT—Be it resolved, That by his sud-
den and untimely death the regiment has lost a true and
faithful soldier and an honest and kind-hearted man; Re-
solved, That we, the members of his late company will ever
cherish his memory as one who by his noble character and
upright life endeared himself to us; Resolved, That by his
life he furnished an example and a model for all good sol-
diers to follow; and further be it resolved, That a copy of
these resolutions be sent to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.
—Privates CHAS. HASTINGS, THOMAS M. PALMER, GEO. R.
WILKINSON, Committee.

GRATIOT.—Near St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 26, in the 90th year of
her age, Mrs. ANN GRATIOT, widow of General Charles Gra-
tiot, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army.

HINMAN.—In Norfolk, Va., Jan. 11, after a protracted ill-
ness of cancer and pneumonia, ANNA HAYNES, wife of Capt.
F. A. Hinman, U. S. Army.

HOWARD.—At San Antonio, Tex., Dec. 23, Captain JOHN
C. HOWARD, formerly of the 12th U. S. Infantry.

LAWS.—At New York City, January 12, First Assistant
Engineer CHAS. A. LAWS, Revenue Marine Service, and
formerly of the U. S. Navy.

MCCLAINE.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 11, Ensign CHAS. S.
MCCLAINE, U. S. Navy.

ROACH.—At New York City, January 10, JOHN ROACH,
the famous shipbuilder.

WHITE.—Entered into rest, at her late residence, 1836 Pine
St., Philadelphia, after a very long and painful illness,
LAVINIA MAXWELL WHITE, in the 74th year of her age, re-
lict of John Chester White, of Hudson, N. Y., and mother of
Captain John Chester White, Jr., U. S. Army.

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Unrefined castings.		Carbon.	Required elongation in 2 in. gages, per cent.		Tensile strength.	Elastic limit.	Elongations, per cent.		in the ARMY AND NAVY		JOURNAL, February 13,		page 565, No. 28 Vol. 29				
No. 1.	Carbon in tests from No. 1 to No. 10, 0.25; lower, 0.20. Record of blows not kept by Government.	No. 1.	80,000	63,000	15.8												
No. 2.		No. 2.	88,000	65,000	17.6												
No. 3.		No. 3.	85,710	52,500	14.05												
No. 4.		No. 4.	84,000	53,500	16.7												
No. 5.		No. 5.	78,000	54,000	17.5												
No. 6.		No. 6.	80,000	51,000	17.15												
No. 7.		No. 7.	76,400	49,200	15.26												
No. 8.		No. 8.	75,000	50,000	17.6												
No. 9.		No. 9.	82,000	51,000	17.50												
No. 10.	0.16	No. 10.	71,000	50,000	27												

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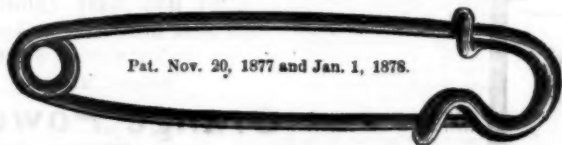
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INSTRUCTION.

MRS. HYDE AND DAUGHTERS will re-
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BOSTON, MASS., December 30, 1886.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, will
be received at this office until 12 o'clock,
noon, Thursday, February 24, 1887, for the
purchase of the United States steam tug
"Humphreys."
For particulars refer to the undersigned.
G. L. GILLESPIE,
Lieut. Col. of Engineers.

Proposals for Mineral Oil.

JEFFERSONVILLE DEPOT, Q. M. DEPARTMENT,
JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., January 11, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, sub-
ject to usual conditions, will be received
at this office, until 11 o'clock, A. M., (Central
Standard time) on Friday, the 11th day of
February, 1887, at which time and place they
will be opened in the presence of attending
bidders, for furnishing and delivering 100,000
gallons of Mineral Oil, at the Jeffersonville
Depot, Indiana, in cases of two five-gallon
cans each.

Deliveries to commence by March 1, 1887,
and be completed by April 15, 1887, in such
quantities, and as such times, between those
dates, as may be agreed upon.

The Government reserves the right to re-
ject any or all proposals.
Preference given to articles of domestic
production and manufacture, conditions of
price and quality being equal, and such pre-
ference given to articles of American produc-
tion and manufacture, produced on the Pa-
cific coast, to the extent of the consumption
required by the public service there.

Blank and full information as to bidding,
etc., will be furnished by this office on ap-
plication.
RUFUS SAXTON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army.

Proposals for Fuel.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
HOUSTON ST., CORNER GREENE,
NEW YORK CITY, Dec. 31, 1886.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, sub-
ject to the usual conditions, will be re-
ceived at this office until 12 o'clock noon on
Jan. 28, 1887, at which time and place they
will be opened in presence of bidders for fur-
nishing and delivering 1,200,000 pounds best
quality white ash anthracite coal, "store"
size, at David's Island, New York Harbor,
during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1887.

The Government reserves the right to re-
ject any or all proposals or to accept, as may
be most advantageous to the department.

Preference will be given to articles of do-
mestic production and manufacture, condi-
tions of price and quality being equal, and
such preference given to articles of American
production and manufacture produced on the
Pacific coast to the extent of the consump-
tion required by the public service there.

Blank and full information as to bidding,
delivery, &c., will be furnished by this office
on application.

Envelopes containing proposals should be
marked "Proposals for Fuel" and addressed
to the undersigned.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Lieut. Col. and Deputy Q. M. Gen., U. S. A.

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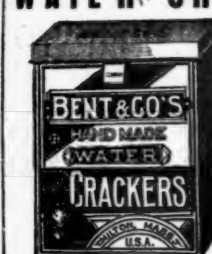
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